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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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CORINTO CUSTOMS CEDED

Nicaragua Has Made No Contrary Demonstration to Britain.

THE ULTIMATUM IS NOT MODIFIED

Admiral Stephenson Is Tacitly Permitted by the Republic to Take Possession of Its Receipts To-day.

COLON, Colombia, April 26.—Advices received here from Nicaragua to-night are to the effect that at 9 o'clock this morning the Nicaraguan Government had not handed its reply to the British Admiral.

LONDON, April 26.—The Westminster Gazette asserts that the enforcement of the British demands upon Nicaragua will be put into effect by Rear Admiral Stephenson, commanding the British war ships at Corinto, at midnight to-night.

The Globe says that United States Ambassador Bayard has sought to obtain from the Foreign Office a few hours' extension of the ultimatum of Great Britain to Nicaragua, and also made suggestions in regard to the payment of the indemnity demanded.

Neither the Admiralty nor the Foreign Office had received news from Nicaragua at midnight.

The Morning Post says: "The period of the ultimatum having expired, it is regarded as probable that the British will now occupy Corinto.

"The Government has not modified its ultimatum nor directed Admiral Stephenson to extend the time."

The Standard is informed that the British marines will be landed at Corinto to-morrow; also that Señor Guzman, Nicaragua's Minister in Washington, received a dispatch from Managua to-day saying that the Government would not be able to pay the $75,000 indemnity by midnight.

The Standard learns that a powder magazine near the Corinto Custom House exploded this morning, killing several men and wounding others.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Gresham told a friend to-day that he thought Nicaragua would pay Great Britain the money in time to prevent a force landing. He intimated that he had never had any other impression since Gen. Barrios was in Washington.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting of that body to-day. Secretary Carlisle was the first to reach the White House.

He was closely followed by Secretary Morton. Secretaries Lamont and Herbert walked over from their departments together about 11 o'clock. Then came Secretary Smith. Ten minutes later Secretary Gresham made his appearance. He also came on foot. Under his arm was a large blue official envelope. Behind him came a State Department messenger, with several volumes of international law under his arm.

Postmaster General Wilson and Attorney General Olney were the last to arrive. They reached the Cabinet room about 11:15 o'clock. The Cabinet meeting lasted until 1:30 P. M., and at its close there was no indication of any change of the United States' policy of non-intervention in Nicaragua.

DIPLOMACY IN WASHINGTON.

Great Britain Is Approved, but Must Not Seize Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At midnight to-night the time allowed the Nicaraguan Government by the British ultimatum will expire. If the demand for an indemnity is not complied with, a force of bluejackets will undoubtedly land, take possession of the Custom House at Corinto, and prepare to carry out the plan of Great Britain to pay herself from the customs receipts of the country.

The opinion is expressed here that the Nicaraguan Government will furnish the required amount and prevent the invasion of its country. The attitude of the United States Government must have convinced the Nicaraguan officials that they have nothing to hope for in the way of mediation from Washington.

The Administration has steadily maintained that the difficulty between Great Britain and Nicaragua was of a character which called for no outside interference, and that the Monroe doctrine was not formulated with the idea of making the United States Government the safeguard of southern republics which might desire to evade financial responsibilities either honestly incurred or thrust upon them by circumstances similar to those which attend the present demand of Great Britain.

There is a decided difference between an attempt by Great Britain to obtain reparation for the offense charged against Nicaragua and a deliberate move to secure Nicaraguan territory.

While the Administration will not object to the temporary landing of British forces in Nicaragua, there need be no doubt that a vigorous protest would follow any movement designated to perpetuate British control of a portion of the republic. The statement has been freely made that if Great Britain gets a foothold in Nicaragua she will find a way to stay there and nullify the Monroe doctrine. The Administration does not think that there is anything in this jingo contention.

A story was circulated here to-day that Nicaragua had agreed to pay the amount demanded by Great Britain, and that the United States Government had assumed the responsibility for the liquidation of the obligation.

This was based on the false assumption that the time of the ultimatum expired at 6 o'clock this morning. State Department officers declared that there was no truth in the report. It will undoubtedly be a surprise to the President and Secretary Gresham if Nicaragua does not pay. There is, of course, a possibility that payment may be refused and opposition offered to the landing of a British force, with the idea of forcing the United States to take a hand in the matter.

This possibility, however, is considered to be remote.

A BRITISH EX-CONSUL'S VIEWS.

In His Untold Epoch the United States Intrigued in Nicaragua.

LONDON, April 26.—The Standard will print to-morrow a letter signed "Ex-Consul," which says:

During my residence in Nicaragua, the intrigues of the United States were at the bottom of all Nicaraguan diplomacy. The States regarded the Central American countries as their protégés, some day to be annexed. They made special exertions in Nicaragua, with a view to controlling the canal and expelling British influence from the Mosquito coast. I do not doubt that Nicaragua's recent action is due to the suggestion, if not the direction, of the United States.

The ex-Consul speaks favorably of "Nicaragua's unfortunate inhabitants," whom he always found friendly to foreigners, especially Englishmen. "But the system of Government is bad." He adds:

They get into trouble with foreign powers because they submit their affairs to utterly inexperienced men, while they continue always to be the easy prey of the intrigues of skilled diplomatists. It behooves the European countries, especially England, to keep a watchful eye on hostile influences.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

The Engineers Are to Spend a Hundred Days at the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Nicaragua Canal Engineer Commissioners received their instructions from Secretary Gresham to-day, and decided to leave for New-York this evening, to examine the plans and contracts with the International Canal Company in that city.

They will return to Washington next week, where they expect to be joined by an army Lieutenant and a naval Surgeon as attachés. They have planned to leave Mobile on the cruiser Montgomery May 7, and to spend about 100 days on the isthmus, the Montgomery in the meantime remaining off Greytown to survey the harbor.

It is possible that parties from the Monterey will make a similar survey at the proposed western terminus of the canal.

ALLISON'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

His Name Cheered at Every Mention at the Iowa Republican Clubs' Convention—Plans to Urge His Candidacy.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 26.—The State convention of the Iowa League of Republican Clubs was held here this afternoon, and Iowa Republican sentiment in favor of Allison for President was crystallized. Plans were made to send a big delegation with the Allison boom to the National Convention at Cleveland. His name was cheered at every reference, and all the speakers took pains to mention it.

The Grant Club gave a banquet to the visitors to-night, at which most of the speakers managed to introduce the name of the Senator with frequency enough to keep up the interest. The league convention failed to pass any resolutions of a political nature.

President F. R. Conaway called the convention to order. Three hundred delegates were present. C. C. Dowell welcomed them to Des Moines. His reference to Allison and McKinley provoked almost equal applause. George B. Stewart of Fort Madison responded, and sounded the keynote of the convention when he said:

"We will go from Iowa to Cleveland to convince the Republican National League that if an Ohio man is to be the next candidate for President, it shall be the Ohio man who has so long represented Iowa in the United States Senate. The country is day by day turning more and more to William B. Allison as the Moses to lead it out of its troubles."

Sibley About to Open His Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Ex-Representative Sibley will leave his home in Pennsylvania to-morrow for California to open his campaign as the prospective nominee of the silverites for the Presidency.

Preparations have been made for his reception, and he will address meetings at a number of places along the Pacific coast.

Senator Stewart is arranging his business affairs so that he may join Mr. Sibley without delay.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST HAWAII

Revolutionists Said to Have Recently Shipped Arms from San Francisco to the Island Kingdom.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—There seems to be good reason to suspect that a conspiracy is on foot in this city to make more trouble for the Hawaiian provisional Government.

A number of inquiries have been made by persons visiting the water front as to the chances for securing a vessel suitable for transportation of goods to Hawaii.

It is reported on good authority that Hawaiian Consul Wilder has been apprised of the existence of a revolutionary combination, and it is even stated that arms have already been shipped to Honolulu.

BOOKKEEPER AYMAR INDICTED

He Will Be Arraigned in the United States Circuit Court May 7.

Samuel E. Aymar was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday for making false entries in the books of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and for misappropriating the bank's funds.

The specific sums named in the indictment were not made public.

The indictment of Aymar makes unnecessary the preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Shields, which was set for April 30. The case now goes direct to the United States Circuit Court, and Aymar will be arraigned before Judge Benedict to plead to the indictment on May 7.

The Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank met yesterday. The nature of the proceedings was not disclosed, but it was officially announced at the bank afterward that President John M. Crane had not been deposed nor had he handed in his resignation. Cashier Cole was under orders from Vice President Hiltner not to talk, and Mr. Hiltner refused to see reporters. He furnished the following slip for publication:

"Sec. 21—The vote, statement, or opinion of any Director expressed at the board, and all matters of business of the bank, shall be considered as secrets of the bank, and shall not be divulged or spoken of outside the board."

ALL IN THE CLASS HAVE WHOOPING COUGH

Special Arrangements for Sufferers in an Orange Private School.

ORANGE, N. J., April 26.—There are so many cases of whooping cough among the children attending an East Orange private school, that a separate class of the affected pupils is held after hours each day in order that they may not fall behind in their lessons.

This is called "The Whooping Cough School."

Broker John C. Allen Assigns.

BUFFALO, April 26.—John C. Allen, doing business in Buffalo as the Standard Grain and Stock Exchange, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of misappropriating $1,500 placed with him by Theodore Metzger of Elmira to hold wheat margins, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. This is his second failure. No list of assets and liabilities has yet been filed. The latter will amount to a quarter of a million dollars. The assets are scattered through various banks in the cities where shops were operated, and cannot be figured out for some time. His creditors will undoubtedly suffer a great loss. All of the twenty-five branch offices have been closed.

Archbishop Kenrick's Wills.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—Coadjutor Archbishop Kain says that Archbishop Kenrick some years ago executed a will in duplicate, one being in his possession and the other in the possession of Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque. As Archbishop Kenrick is now, by reason of advanced age, incapable of devising property held in his name, the existence of these wills in duplicate sets at rest the recent speculation concerning the legal disposition of over $1,000,000 worth of property held in trust for the Church.

CATTLE LEFT TO STARVE

Neglect On the Cambridge Farm Roused Brentwood People.

RESPONSIBILITY CANNOT BE FIXED

Four Horses and Three Cows Burned —240 Chickens Starving—A Heifer Dead and a Cow Dying.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., April 26.—The residents of this village have been growing daily more and more indignant over the alleged condition of the cattle and poultry on what is known as the Cambridge Farm. Only the uncertainty as to who is the responsible party has prevented an open and decided manifestation of the indignation.

A quantity of bran was given to the emaciated cattle to-night by Grocer Hall, who had received an order to do so from Horace I. Moyer of Brooklyn, the lessee of the place. The poor creatures, who, it is said, had been without food since last Tuesday, fought and tumbled over each other in their frantic efforts to get at the bran.

Two hundred and forty chickens are said to be so weak from hunger that they can scarcely stand. They are to be given some cracked corn in the morning.

The owner of the farm is said to be Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt Labau, daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. The farm, however, has not been directly in her possession, but has been in the control of her agents, Lorenz Reich and his wife, Elizabeth Reich. The latter, acting for Mrs. Labau, recently executed a lease of the farm to Horace I. Moyer of Brooklyn. Moyer was dissatisfied with the lease, and abrogated it, leaving the live stock on the farm to their own care. He claimed that the Reichs had sold the property to Wallace Donaldson, a storekeeper of Hauppauge, and that a bill of sale in favor of Donaldson was in existence. He at first refused to take possession of the place, but finally sent a man named Beck here to take charge.

Lawyer Hal Bell, counsel for Mrs. Laban, has made a statement, in which he says his client is in no wise responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs. She leased the place to Moyer for a term of years, and he gave a bond to execute his part of the lease. He expected to make money out of the farm, as it was well provided with live stock. Mr. Bell said, futher: "I don't know what his reasons are, if he has any, for abandoning the farm. Mrs. Laban is a humane woman, but I should not advise her to go down to the farm and take hold. That is what Moyer probably expects she will do, so that he will get rid of his lease. There is a Presbyterian minister at Brentwood, who is an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He ought to see that some one is punished for leaving the live stock without attention. It is in his power to secure the arrest of the person or persons responsible for this neglect."

The Presbyterian minister referred to is the Rev. Joseph Speers.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Mr. Speers this evening. He said:

"I am no longer the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. My efforts in this village have met with such poor success that I have given up the agency. Upon my complaint Lorenz Reich, the apparent owner of the place, was arrested and tried on Jan. 30, before Justice Blacker. Reich swore at the trial that the farm belonged to Mrs. Reich, and that he had never had any right, title, or interest in it. The Reichs then lived in the city. He was acquitted."

It is said that the Sheriff has several times taken possesion of the place to collect upon judgments against the Reichs and Carpenter. C. W. Kellam has a lien for work upon the water tower situated upon the grounds.

Officer Evens of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited the place yesterday.

Justice Blackner declined to express any opinion upon the matter, as he said it might come before him in some form for judicial settlement. He did not hesitate, nor does any one in Brentwood, to express his indignation that such a condition of affairs should be allowed to exist.

The farm in question was originally known as the Peck place. It was at one time in possession of Aaron Stone, and from him it passed into Reich's hands. It consists of 100 acres, with a residence and tower. Until April 4 there was also a barn, but that burned down mysteriously on the evening of that date. The live stock on the farm consisted of four horses, twenty cows, a bull, and about 240 chickens. Four horses and three cows perished in the fire. Before the burning of the barn the animals had suffered, principally from hunger; afterward, however, they had no shelter, and were unprotected from rough weather. One heifer sickened and died of hunger. The others continued to suffer, getting no food to speak of. It is said that one of the cows is now at the point of death from hunger. The chickens are in an equally deplorable condition.

It is thought here to-night that there is some connection between the arrival of the order for food from Mr. Moyer and Agent Evans's visit yesterday.

Pastor Speers stated that he had seen the bill of sale from Mrs. Reich to Donaldson. He said it was dated on Dec. 26, 1894, and was attested by Lawyer Bell himself as notary public. This, Pastor Speers says, is probably the reason why Moyer abrogated his lease. In view of the fact that Lawyer Bell's signature was on this bill of sale, his statement was declared ridiculous.

The only Horace Moyer in the Brooklyn Directory is Horace A., and he is put down as living at 16 Bainbridge Street, which was found to be a vacant lot.

MAY HAVE A PERMANENT DIVISION

The Opinion of National Guard Officers—The Possible Promotions.

Several well-informed officers of the National Guard, in discussing last night the parade of next Tuesday with Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, assuming the temporary office of Division Commander, declared that this would be the first step toward the formation of a permanent division, and that Gen. Fitzgerald would be appointed a Major General.

It was asserted that the matter had been quietly considered, and that such a plan would then make a vacancy for Brigade Commander, which it was thought would result in the choice of either Col. Appleton of the Seventh or Camp, of the Twenty-second.

The opinion was positively expressed that a permanent division would undoubtedly be formed before long.

Better Wages in Eastern Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 26.—The officers of the Jesse Eddy Woolen Mill have advanced wages from 10 to 15 per cent.

A report is current that a new fine-goods mill, to cost $400,000, will be built in the eastern part of this city.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., April 26.—The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company has fallen into line with other prominent New-England corporations and advanced the wages of its employes 5 per cent. The company employs over 600 hands.

Ferry Mortgaged for $1,000,000.

The Rapid Transit Ferry Company, operating a ferry line between this City, Staten Island, and Bay Ridge, has mortgaged all its property, leaseholds, boats, privileges, and franchies to the Mercantile Trust Company for $1,000,000. The mortgage was filed yesterday. It was given to raise money for the payment of existing encumbrances against the company. Five per cent. bonds, which are payable in 1944, have been issued.

COL. WARING RETRACTS NOTHING

To Newport Neighbors Who Condemned Him He Concisely Repeats His Opinion of the G. A. R.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., No. 5, of this city, at a recent meeting condemned Col. George E. Waring, Jr., New-York Street-Cleaning Commissioner, for his denunciation of the Grand Army. Col. Waring's reply arrived here this morning. It is as follows:

To the Lawton Post, Grany Army of the Republic, Newport, R. I.:

I am not attempting to interfere with the wind now blowing from the Grand Army of the Republic in the country at large, and I reply to your resolutions only because you are my neighbors and because not one of you would look me in the face and say what you, together, have resolved.

I am as good a patriot as any of you, and you know it well. I have as great an admiration for the men who, when the Nation called—was in the throes of the slaveholders' rebellion—did gird on the armor and stood in the ranks of the defenders of the Union's life and honor."

Where I differ from you is in the statement that these men, after thirty years of peace, have shown to the Nation that the Grand Army of the Republic is as loyal to the country to-day as then by deeds of patriotism.

I know that the Grand Army of the Republic contains a very respectable minority of the honest and faithful soldiers whom you describe, but we all know that these men have been powerless to stop the robbing of the Treasury in the interest not of honest soldiers, whom we all want to see loaded with honor and abundantly provided for, but in interest of shirks, skulks, bounty jumpers, and dead beats, who have overawed its respectable members and made them—even them—stand as a humiliated reserve in support of their raid on the prosperity of the people. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

New-York, April 25, 1895.

Col. Waring's letter will be read at the next meeting of the post.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The commotion caused in Grand Army circles by the statement of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New-York, that the Grand Army contained "a lot of pension bummers" has led to an inquiry into the army record of Col. Waring.

Col. Waring was mustered into service as Major of the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, June 6, 1861, and was discharged on the tender of his resignation, Aug. 2, 1861. In his application for the acceptance of his resignation he wrote: "I have received a cavalry appointment, which I must accept immediately."

He was enrolled as a Major of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Aug. 2, 1861; promoted to Colonel of the same regiment May 17, 1863, to date Jan. 9, 1862. He is reported as absent, commanding the cavalry division, Army of Southeast Missouri, April 15, 1863; September and October, 1863, commanding First Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Artillery Corps.

He is so reported until July and August, 1864, when he is recorded as absent on "sick furlough." He was mustered out at St. Louis March 25, 1865, to date Oct. 24, 1864, by reason of the reduction of his regiment.

ALLIANCA AFFAIR IS SETTLED

Spain Will Give Ample and Honorable Satisfaction, It Is Said.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that United States Minister Taylor refuses to talk on the subject, but information obtained in other quarters confirms the statement that the Allianca affair has been settled.

Spain is to give to the United States ample and honorable satisfaction, and admit that the Allianca was outside the jurisdiction and waters of Spain when she was fired upon.

KILLED HIS WIFE IN THE JAIL

John Perkpile, a Sidney (Ohio) Business Man, Took Swift Vengeance.

SIDNEY, Ohio, April 26.—A startling tragedy occurred in the jail here this morning. John Perkpile is a hunted wife slayer, and the body of his victim lies in the morgue. The Perkpiles were young people, and enjoyed the best of reputations. The husband is a successful business man, and the wife was a beautiful woman. It was supposed that they lived happily.

Perkpile left nome on last Tuesday on a business errand, and last night he received a telegram announcing that his wife was in jail awaiting his assistance. He arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, and learned the cause of his wife's arrest. The police made a raid Thursday night on a disorderly house, and captured a number of men and women, among whom was Mrs. Perkpile.

Perkpile went to the jail at once, and asked for an interview with his wife. He was conducted to her cell. As he approached it his wife caught sight of him, and began to weep hysterically.

He fired at her, and she fell dead. Perkpile dashed out of the jail, and has not been seen since.

FIERCE FIGHT AMONG OHIO REPUBLICANS

The Foraker People Trying to Nominate Bushnell for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 26.—Never before has a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee called together so many prominent politicians as are in the city to-night. The committee will meet at noon to-morrow to fix the date of the convention.

The contest for the nomination for Governor, which has so far been between ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer, George K. Nash, State Auditor E. W. Poe, James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, and Judge J. H. Doyle of Toledo, is a fierce one, and their friends are on hand to watch their interest.

It now looks as though the Foraker element of the party would unite upon Gen. Asa S. Bushnell, the wealthy manufacturer of Springfield, and nominate him for Governor.

The convention will probably be held at Cincinnati about June 1, though a large delegation from Cleveland is on hand, urging that the date be not prior to the National Republican League meeting at Cleveland, June 19.

George B. Cox of Cincinnati arrived here this afternoon, and is said to be managing the Bushnell campaign.

DIED WHILE OBSERVING ARBOR DAY

George H. Farrier, a Jersey Republican, Stricken with Paralysis.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—George H. Farrier, a prominent Republican, and in years gone by one of the party leaders, died suddenly to-day, at his home, 24 Howard Place, from a double stroke of paralysis. He was working in his garden planting flowers in the observance of Arbor Day, at the time he was prostrated.

Mr. Farrier was born at Deal Beach, Kent County, England, sixty-three years ago. His parents came to this country in 1834, and made their home here. In early life Mr. Farrier took an active part in politics, and was three times elected to the Assembly from the First District, first in 1872, then in 1873, and again in 1882. He was also County Treasurer, and afterward President of the Board of Aldermen.

He was twice married. His second wife and one daughter by his first wife survive him.

The Nolan Murder Trial.

BALLSTON, April 26.—The Nolan murder trial is near its end. The court this morning having refused to acquit the defendant, Catherine Nolan, on a motion made by her counsel, the defense called its witnesses and attempted to show that she was accused wrongfully of killing her brother. The defense had completed its case before four o'clock. It is believed that the jury will enter upon its deliberations before noon to-morrow.

Thinks He Can Save Dr. Buchanan.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—Lawyer J. Peshall this morning said that he had been retained to assist counsel for Dr. Buchanan. He said that he would prevent the execution of Dr. Buchanan as certainly as he had that of Hallinger.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the highest awards at Chicago.—Adv.

TWO OPERATING THEATRES

A Comparison Showing the Advance in Hospital Treatment.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE'S DIRTY ROOMS

Quarters in Keeping with the Practices of Fifty Years Ago—Antiseptic Measures at Roosevelt Hospital.

Those who would like to compare the advance made in the operating theatres of hospitals since the value of antiseptic treatment was first recognized, should first visit the Sims Operating Building, connected with the Roosevelt Hospital, in this city, and then wander into the operating theatre of the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn.

In the Sims Operating Building the visitor will find floors of mosaic, laid in deep beds of concrete, walls of polished marble, chairbacks of iron kept freshly painted, operating tables of thick glass standing on iron legs, dumbwaiters of glass, upon which to place the trays of antiseptic solution which contain the instruments of the operating surgeon.

In the ante-rooms, which lead to the operating theatre, he will see curious looking copper retorts, where the bandages and instruments are boiled in antiseptic solutions until the moment for their use has arrived, when they are carried without coming into contact with even the air to the side of the surgeon.

The visitor will also find clothes presses, where the surgeons and their attendants leave their ordinary clothes, while they replace them with antiseptic linen suits. He will see the five solutions of ether, alcohol, permanganate of potash, bichloride of mercury, and chloride of sodium, in which the surgeons rinse their hands after first scrubbing them with green soap.

Yet, with all these powerful disinfectants around him, he will find the air sweet and inodorous. He will see everywhere signs of the most exquisite cleanliness. Though an operation involving life and death may be going on behind one of the marble doors which he sees around him, he will discover no sign of haste or confusion, of dirt or litter, of human pain or suffering.

In the operating theatre of the Long Island College Hospital, the conditions obtain to-day which are more in keeping with the practices of half a century ago. The large and ugly theatre is fitted with wooden benches, upon which generations of students have done their whittling. The floor beneath these benches acts as a convenient and frequent receptacle for expelled tobacco juice. The walls are tinted a dirty, bluish color, and on the side nearest the operating table there is an ominous stain of seepage from the floor above.

It is from this upper floor that foul and inexpressibly nauseating odors are wafted through the operating theatre at all times, because it is there that the students of the college and hospital practice anatomy on eighteen or twenty decomposing cadavers.

While the Long Island College is in full operation, it is the practice to hold classes in operative surgery in the theatre. For this purpose a dead body is brought down from the top floor, and operations performed upon it, in order to show the students how a like operation should be done on the living body.

After the class in operative surgery is over, the time of the anatomy class comes. A cadaver is wheeled in with suitable dissections made on it, and a lecture is given upon the part so exposed, with occasional deeper dissections to show structures not at first laid bare.

As the dead body goes out at one door it might happen that a patient from the hospital should be borne in at another entrance, and his leg or his arm cut off, or his abdomen opened, while the septic germs of the dead bodies which had previously occupied the arena are still floating thick in the atmosphere. To use the term antiseptic to large operations performed under such conditions smacks of farce, no matter how careful the individual surgeons may be in insuring cleanliness and aseptic washings for themselves, the patient, and the instruments and dressings under their control.

Evidence that the actual state of affairs in the operating theatre of the Long Island College Hospital was as bad, if not worse, than has just been stated, was afforded to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, by means of a personal inspection. In spite of the rising temperature, which should render dissection almost impossible in a building exclusively devoted to the purpose, it was plain from the stench that the hot weather had not stopped the students of the Long Island College Hospital.

The theatre is directly connected with the hospital, as it forms the north corner of the front elevation of the building. So that whatever ills result from breathing such a tainted atmosphere must be shared to a lesser extent by the surgical patients of the hospital.

A graduate of the college, who passed his final examination during the present Spring, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"I have always felt, during my three years' attendance on the college and its annexed hospital, that the accommodations are totally inadequate for the safe performance of surgical operations.

"Last February, Dr. Skene and his nephew, Dr. William Skene, performed two operations for ovariotomy on the same day. Both patients died shortly afterward; it was rumored from septic poisoning.

"At any rate, the elder Dr. Skene made a public statement to his class, in which he said that he would perform no more operations in that theatre, and he has since kept his word, operating, when necessity arises, in a small room up stairs off the women's wards.

"I have often tried in vain to get a copy of the annual report of the Long Island College Hospital. It seems that none has been printed for several years past. I have never seen any tables of the mortality from operations in the theatre, nor have I ever heard, except by accident, of the ultimate fate of any of the numerous patients upon whom I have seen dangerous operations performed.

"Patients who have been in the hospital have complained to me of the general mismanagement. The hospital, college, and all, appears to be in the absolute control of F. W. Kentgen, who knows everything, while no one else seems to know anything.

"Mr. Kentgen is very brusque in his manner, and very unpopular with both students and patients, so that, as he chooses to keep his information to himself, I never could learn whether there was a regular scale of dietary, what the number of patients in the hospital was, what antiseptic precautions were taken, or to what use the fees which I and others paid were put.

"I must say, however, that Dr. Skene and his nephew, and Prof. Wight, who bear the brunt of the hospital work, are skilful and able operators, taking all the precautions which they can."

Dr. Skene, when the foregoing facts were brought to his notice, said he was sorry to have to acknowledge that they contained a considerable amount of truth.

"I cannot say exactly where the fault lies," he continued. "The people of Brooklyn are to blame in some measure, because they do not give the hospital the financial support which it needs and merits.

"The school is very prosperous, while the hospital is very much the reverse. At the same time most of the professors in the college are also visiting surgeons or physicians in the hospital, so that I cannot deny that a certain amount of responsibility rests on our shoulders.

"In regard to the two patients who died after operation, I may say that one died from septic poisoning and the other from debility. The cost in care and worry of the inadequate accommodations for operating falls upon the staff. I believe that we have achieved good results only by almost superhuman care and watchfulness. I frankly acknowledge that all the conditions are against us, but I think if our mortality tables could be obtained they would show results which would compare favorbly with almost any of the great hospitals in New-York City.

"By the way, Dr. Emery, the Health Commissioner, ought to have received the mortality tables in his official capacity. He is also one of the Regents of the Long Island College Hospital, and may throw some light on matters unknown to me."

When Dr. Emery was asked for a copy of the mortality tables his first reply was that Kentgen had them. On second thought he telephoned to one of his subordinates to know if such tables had been filed as the law required. The subordinate's answer was that they had not, except in the annual reports of the Long Island College Hospital.

"But there have been no reports of Long Island College Hospital printed for several years," suggested the reporter.

Dr. Emery looked puzzled for a moment, and then said:

"Kentgen has kept the mortality tables very carefully, and he has assured me that they compare favorably with any hospital in the country."

Dr. Emery then explained that the Regents of the Long Island College Hospital were a self-perpetuating body of twenty-five, who served for life when once coopted. He knew nothing of the financial affairs of the hospital, as Kentgen attended to that part of the business.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER

Two Boys Swim from a Capsized Rowboat Until Exhausted and then Sink—Their Companion Saved.

In full view of passengers on a Sound steamboat and of the crews of several tugs and barges two boys who had been thrown into the East River from a capsized rowboat sank and were drowned off East Thirty-sixth Street last night.

John Fitzgerald of 255 Avenue C clung to the upturned boat and was rescued.

The drowned boys were James McEvoy, sixteen years old, of 605 East Fifteenth Street, and Joseph Cronin, eighteen years old, of 601 Avenue B.

The boys secured a small flat-bottomed skiff and pushed off from the foot of East Fourteenth Street at 5 o'clock P. M. The tide was on the flood, and the current set up the river at the rate of about four miles an hour.

Off East Thirty-sixth Street is a rock which is barely "awash" at "dead" low water. A buoy marks the spot. The rock is in mid-channel, and the rowboat with the three youths was some thirty feet below it when a Fall River passenger boat swept by.

The wash from the steamboat caused the rowboat to strike the rock and capsize and throw the boys out.

McEvoy and Cronin struck out for the buoy, while Fitzgerald, who could not swim, clung to the boat while the tide swept it up the river.

The tide proved too strong for McEvoy and Cronin, and they turned toward the New-York shore. A tug towing a schooner passed up in the meantime, and, following the schooner, came a New-York and New-Haven barge, and then another Sound steamboat.

The wash of the boats overcame the swimmers, and, utterly exhausted, they finally sank within ten feet of each other.

Capt. Walton of the schooner N. H. Rurrows, which arrived yesterday from Virginia ports and was tied up at the foot of East Thirty-seventh Street, heard Fitzgerald's cries. The Captain, aided by his men, lowered the yawl. With the stewards and John Sullivan of 740 Second Avenue, he rowed to the capsized skiff and saved the young man.

Capt. Walton said last night that Fitzgerald was intoxicated when he was landed.

DUEL BETWEEN OLD ENEMIES

Edward Dudley and Robert Browning Fired at Each Other in a Store in Selma, Ala., and the Latter Was Killed.

SELMA, Ala., April 26.—A duel took place to-day as the outcome of a feud which has existed between the Dudleys and the Haynes for years. Numerous fights and shooting affrays have taken place between the parties, but none as serious as the one to-day.

"Sonk" Dudley and James Minters had a fight three weeks ago, in which Dudley was shot and seriously wounded. Minters gave himself up to the Sheriff, and was to have had his preliminary trial in Selma to-day. This was attended by many friends from both sides. Among them were Robert Browning, a nephew of James Minter, and Edward Dudley, son of "Sonk" Dudley. These two were the principals in to-day's fight.

Browning and Dudley entered Henry Cassin's store, and each passed separately to the rear. Those in front soon heard the words: "If you want anything, you can get it." Both men then began firing, and both were wounded. Although each fell to the floor, they continued firing.

The Sheriff, hearing the shots, rushed in. Browning was dead and Dudley was gasping for breath. Browning had been hit five times. Dudley was carried to the hospital, and when he was removed from the cot two bullets, which had passed almost through him, fell to the floor.

When the Sheriff reached the scene, E. H. Sneed was in the act of firing, presumably at Dudley, as he was a clerk for Browning. Sneed was arrested, and on his person were two pistols, one of which was empty.

Mrs. Parnell's Condition Improved.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 26.—The condition of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell has greatly improved since this morning. Dr. Shipps, who is in constant attendance, said to-night that his patient was much better, and, though still in a dangerous condition, he had the strongest hopes for her recovery. Mrs. Parnell, however, is still unable to make any statement in regard to the attack made upon her the night of April 18.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy Homeward Bound.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Mrs. Gilroy, and the members of the family with them, will sail for this city on the steamship Paris to-day, from Southampton.

All the members of the party are now in good health. The ex-Mayor has been under the weather recently, but is now fully recovered. The Paris is due to arrive here a week from to-day.

A Third Import of Canadian Gold.

Gold to the amount of $200,000, the third payment of the kind this week, was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday by the Bank of Montreal, on account of foreign purchases of the new Government bonds. It came from Canadian investors. Foreign deposits on the bond account now exceed $11,000,000. They should reach $15,000,000 by May 8.

Reported Sale of The Mercury.

It was stated last night that The New-York Mercury had been sold to a syndicate, and that the transfer papers had been signed. It was added that the policy of the newspaper on the financial issue would be changed from pro to anti silver. No one at The Mercury office would make any statement last night about the reported sale.

A Police Commissioner's Suicide.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Capt. William H. Beanham, agent for the Mill Creek Distilling Company, and a member for the last six years of the New-Orleans Board of Police Commissioners, committed suicide this morning at Long Beach, a Summer resort on Lake Ponchartrain, while suffering from nervous prostration.

CRESCENT BICYCLES—BEST ON EARTH Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 58d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

KNEW OF A FUND THEY SAY

Firemen Tell of Means Employed to Push Their Bill.

ASSESSMENTS THEY HEARD WERE MADE

Foreman Burns Explains His Dealings with His Friend "Lou" Payn —Testimony Before the Special Senate Committee.

The special committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into charges concerning the raising of a corruption fund by the officers of the Fire Department to promote legislation increasing their pay resumed the taking of testimony yesterday. The committee sat in the old Special Sessions courtroom, in the Tombs, the Police Justices not being willing to give up their room in the new Criminal Court Building for the use of the Senators.

All the members of the committee were present—Messrs. O'Connor, Pound, Parker, Mullin, and Cantor. The accused Senators, Messrs. Raines, Robertson, and Coggeshall, were also on hand. "Lou" Payn was an early arrival, and during the taking of testimony sat near the witnesses.

Among those in the courtroom were Senator Kilburn, President La Grange of the Fire Department, Battalion Chiefs Shaw, Gicquel, and Croker; Capt. John J. Burns, Capt. Freel, Capt. Gooderson, Capt. Colby, Lieut. Tobin, Lieut. J. J. Smith, and other officers and members of the Fire Department.

Elihu Root appeared as counsel for The Press and its editor, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, while George Raines looked after the interests of his brother, Senator Raines, and Senators Robertson and Coggeshall.

The first witness was Foreman John J. Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who is President of the Officers' Association of the Fire Department, and whose direct testimony was interrupted by the adjournment of the committee on Saturday last.

He testified that during the legislative session of 1894, Chief Hugh Bonner of the department suggested to him that he should see "Lou" Payn about the bill to repeal the 2 per cent. tax for the benefit of the Pension Fund on foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State, which was pending in the Legislature. Chief Bonner asked him if Payn would help to defeat the bill.

"I went to Albany," said the witness, "with Foreman Freel, and saw Payn, and the bill was defeated. Afterward I introduced Chief Bonner to Payn at the Grand Union Hotel, and the Chief thanked him for the interest he had taken in the matter. The Chief directed me to ask Payn if he would accept the payment of his legitimate expenses in assisting in the defeat of the bill. Payn said that he would not accept a cent from me, and that if I made such a proposition to him again he would not have anything more to do with me.

"In October, 1894, $500 of the funds of the association was placed in my hands as a contingent fund, to be used in paying the expenses of the Legislative Committee on its visits to Albany. Of this fund $134 has been expended, and I hold the balance. The money was used in reimbursing the members of the committee for pay lost by them when on special leave and for their railroad fares, &c.

"I do not know of any other fund having been levied or raised. The entire funds of the Officers' Association would not exceed $2,000. There was no talk among the officers of raising a fund to have their pay increased. Payn suggested to me that the officers' pay should be raised as well as that of the men. He never got a dollar from me, and I never got a dollar from him. I never heard of a dinner said to have been given at the Morton House by the Officers' Association to Senator Robertson and "Lou" Payn, and I am confident that no such dinner took place."

Mr. Root

Dyspepsia

And distress after eating are cured by the tonic, appetizing, blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I am happy to write a few words about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. I was troubled with dyspepsia. My food distressed me and I had dizzy spells and a dull, heavy feeling in my head. Since using several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food no longer distresses me at all and my head has been relieved from all dizzy spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any troubled as I was." HOMER J. CLEVELAND, Roxbury, Vt.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. By feeding all the nerves, tissues, and organs on pure blood it gives perfect health.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

were interested in the Judicial Sales bill had not contributed to his Congressional campaign fund last Fall. This he denied. He said that, so far as he could recollect, he received only two checks. One was from the Republican State Committee, the other from Thomas C. Platt. The latter sent him another man's check. One was for $50, the other for $250.

"I do not think," said Mr. Quigg, "that the men of the Real Estate Exchange contributed one cent to my campaign. I never stated that they did."

"I talked with Mr. Payn," the witness said, "about the Firemen's Salaries bill. This was the day the bill was reported in the Senate committee. Mr. Payne said: 'Now that the Firemen's bill is disposed of to your satisfaction, I suppose you will stop taking an interest in the Judicial Sales bill.' 'No,' I said. 'It's of no use for you to try to do anything in regard to that bill,' said Mr. Payn, 'as it will never come out of committee.'"

Senator Mullen—Did Mr. Payn say why the bill would not come out of committee?

Mr. Quigg—Yes; he said that it was tied up there.

Senator Mullen—Did he say how it had been tied up?

Mr. Quigg—No.

Mr. Quigg said that when he wrote his editorial against Senators Raines, Coggeshall, and Robertson, his information against all but the last was limited to the alleged conversations of Firemen Rottenhauser and Clifford with Smith.

"Mr. Leary told me," said Mr. Quigg, "that Senator Robertson told him he could not pay any attention to the Firemen's bill, because there were much more important matters before the committee. A few days later the bill was reported, with the amendment increasing the officers' salaries.

"Fireman Rottenhauser told me that Smith told him the men who had to be taken care of were Mr. Payn and Senators Raines, Coggeshall, and Robertson."

Lawyer Raines asked Mr. Quigg if he meant in his editorial to charge corruption against the three Senators named.

"I shall not put a construction on what I wrote," said the witness.

In answer to a further question on this point, Mr. Quigg said:

"I have no knowledge or information of corrupt practices on the part of Senators Raines, Coggeshall, or Robertson."

"Mr. Graham of the Officers' Association," said Mr. Quigg, "told me at my office that $7,000 had been raised to pass the amendment. Both Mr. Freel and Mr. Graham told me they had no direct information on the subject."

Mr. Quigg was questioned by Lawyer Raines in relation to the Downing libel suit, in which he was the unsuccessful defendant. The witness said that Downing was a bad man, and had been removed from office by Gov. Cleveland after the charges against him had been fully heard by Charles S. Fairchild.

"And that," said Mr. Quigg, "is the record of the last man who sued me for libel."

Ellihu Root—If ever Mr. Quigg did a public service, he did it when he beat down that pestiferous scoundrel Ben Downing.

Samuel G. French, coal dealer, at 1 Broadway, living at 550 Park Avenue, was the next witness. He said that on a Saturday late in February or early in March, the late Patrick H. O'Reilly, foreman of Engine Company No. 56, called on him to ask for more time to pay a coal bill, which had been running for five or six weeks. Mr. O'Reilly told me that he could not pay me just then, because he had to put up money for the fund that was being raised for the Firemen's Salaries bill. He said he had contributed $80, and he showed me the money in an envelope, saying, "Here it is."

"Mr. O'Reilly told me there had been a meeting in reference to the bill the night before, at Engine Company 1. This was, he said, a meeting to arrange for passing the bill, and there were present at the meeting Capt. Burns, Mr. Payn, and Senator Ahearn. There was to be another meeting, he said, the night of the day after he saw me. The meeting was to be held at the Hotel Metropole. I took it for granted the same men were to be present."

On cross-examination, Mr. French said O'Reilly told him the officers were to pay $80 each, and the men $33 apiece.

"I went to Commissioner Sheffield the day he took office," said the witness, "and informed him of the facts. He said he had not heard the story, and doubted its correctness. He said he was in charge of the bill."

Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Fire Department, testified that he was formerly a member of the officers' association.

"I may have been a Director," he said, "but if I was, I didn't know it. I ceased to be a member after the amendment was put on the Fremen's bill. That was the cause of my resignation. I frequently told the officers I was opposed to higher salaries for them, and that I was opposed to the amendment because it would interfere with the bill to increase the men's salaries. I said I thought the amendment would kill the bill.

"I told Capt. Burns I believed the officers' association was advocating the amendment. Capt. Burns denied this. I told him if the officers' association was advocating the amendment, I would resign from the association. Shortly after that I saw in the papers dispatches from Albany to the effect that a fund was being raised for the amendment, and I thereupon resigned from the officers' association. This was a week or two before the first Monday in March when I talked with Capt. Burns, and I resigned the following week."

On cross-examination, Chief Bonner said: "Yes, it is true that a year ago I asked Capt. Burns to see Mr. Payn and enlist him in favor of the Two Per Cent. Tax bill. There was no suggxestion to Burns of compensation, and, although he went to Albany and saw Mr. Payn, he (Burns) refused to take any money for his services. In my conversation, before testified to, I did not charge Burns and his officers' association with raising a fund, but with 'taking action.' Those were the words I used."

Fireman Adolph Zorn of Engine Company 58 testified to a conversation with Assistant Foreman Samuel Reed, on March 2, at the engine house.

"Mr. Reed told me," said Zorn, "that he was going to put up $20 for the Firemen's bill fund, and he thought it would be a fair thing for me to put up my money, too. This was on pay day, after Reed had come back from fire headquarters with the pay checks. He made similar statements to several of the men. I refused to pay a cent. Generally the men all took the request in good part. Reed complained that the assessment was hard on him, as it was a short month, and he had to buy a wedding present for his daughter. Reed told me Foreman Coleman J. Burke was putting up $45, and that he would put up his share the next day."

"Who collected the money?" Zorn was asked.

"I don't know; but this I do know, and that is, that the day after Reed's talk with me Foreman Gooderson was seen at our engine house for the first time in my recollection. He came twice more, and has never been there since."

The witness said he had been detailed by Commissioner Sheffield to give Mr. Quigg's lawyers all the evidence in his possession.

Fireman Kelly of Engine Company 58 was the next witness. He corroborated Zorn as to the appeal by Reed for contributions on March 2, (pay day,) to help pass the Firemen's Salaries bill as amended.

Lawyer Raines bantered the witness, and asked him if Reed was sober on March 2.

"He had a couple of drinks in him, that's sure," said Kelly. "He had just enough in him to show, but he meant what he said, just the same."

"Vino veritas," exclaimed Mr. Root.

Fireman Kelly said Assistant Foreman Reed told him he had put up one assessment, and would put up another, both to go for passing the bill with the amendment to increase the officers' salaries.

Engineer Lawrence Ryan of Engine Company 41, testified to a conversation he overheard on March 1, between William H. Landers, foreman of Engine Company 42, and William C. Clark, assistant foreman of Engine Company 60.

"I was standing inside our engine house door, which was ajar," said Mr. Ryan, "and Landers and Clark were just outside the door. They could not see me. I heard Clark tell Landers the bill would be all right, but they would have to put up money. Landers said he was perfectly willing to put up money, but he wanted to know what about the money if the bill didn't pass. Clark said in that case the money would be paid back."

Mr. Payn, who had been an attentive listener, here smiled, as though a funny thought had struck him.

"A trolley car," continued the witness, "came along at this point, and I heard no more. I looked outside and saw the two standing by the curb. When Clark came in I accused him of being interested in the officers' amendment. I was mad, because I was an officer of the Men's Association, and we were opposed to the amendment. I had a heated argument with Clark. I told him I thought it was a mean thing to do to jump in the amendment on our bill and swamp it. Clark said that would be all right. I told him I had heard what he had been saying to Landers. He denied the whole conversation."

The final witness was Henry Hauck, a fireman of Engine Company 25. He began to tell how Fireman Conboy of the same company had told him of the finding at the engine house, on the night of March 23, of a book containing the names of subscribers to the corruption fund.

Lawyer Raines objected to the introduction of the testimony, claiming the book should be produced, or else those who had seen it.

"The situation here," said Mr. Root, "is like that before the Lexow committee. We are dealing with a compact body of men organized to conceal the truth. We have got to break in. We have got to use skill and judgment in getting at the truth. We think this is the best way to begin about this book."

Lawyer Raines made a speech in defense of the officers of the Fire Department. He said it was outrageous to say not one among them would tell the truth under oath.

The question of admitting Hauck's testimony was held in abeyance, and the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

THE SUICIDE OF JOHN McCABE.

Theory that to Avoid Testifying He Sought Death Generally Accepted.

The theory as advanced in The New-York Times yesterday that John McCabe, the former Deputy Fire Chief, took his life on Thursday rather face the Senate Committee which is looking into the alleged corruption fund raised by the firemen, was generally accepted as the only true one to account for the suicide.

As was told, McCabe had been a friend of Gen. La Grange, now President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Gen. La Grange does not deny that he gained much information about the department from him.

The law firm of which Ellihu Root is the head, and which acted as counsel in McCabe's case when he sought reinstatement after being discharged from the department in 1886, being retained in the present investigation, went to the former Deputy Chief for information.

Col. Howard of the law firm said that since the investigation began he has had a number of talks with McCabe.

"In those conferences," he said yesterday, "McCabe told me several things which were of value to us. There were two or three points, however, which, while we were confident that they were true, we wanted McCabe to bring to us himself. I told him so when I saw him at my office on Wednesday, and asked him to go out and get them for us.

"He promised to return with his report yesterday. What happened in the meantime I cannot, of course, tell, but he did not appear as he had promised to.

"Consequently I sent a note to him yesterday morning. The message was delivered to him at the Milholland Club rooms. The only reply we ever received to it was the information a little later that he had committed suicide. What McCabe told us, of course, I cannot divulge for professional reasons."

It is thought that McCabe gathered from the note that he would be obliged to go on the stand and repeat what he had told the lawyers. Rather than do this, and possibly implicate his comrades, it is believed he decided to end his life.

COAL PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Mr. Fowler on His Plan for an Agreement Between Anthracite Roads.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If, as a reporter of an evening paper stated yesterday, there is a disposition among railroad men to regard with disfavor the plan I venture to suggest for a settlement of the present difficulty between the anthracite coal roads, I would, for one, be very pleased, indeed, if these gentlemen would present something better.

What I proposed was that the companies and mine owners should co-operate, so far as they lawfully may, in restricting the annual production to 40,000,000 tons, which would involve, I take it, working all existing breakers about two-thirds of the time. The actual selling price of coal to-day is at least 85 cents a ton lower than the average price obtained during the years from 1888 to 1894. It was therefore suggested that an advance of about 50 cents a ton should be made at once and adhered to, and that the tonnage should then be divided among the carrying companies on last year's percentages. If the market, at the advanced prices, should take more than 40,000,000 tons, then the number of tons over and above 40,000,000 should be allotted among the different companies on the basis of giving the Reading out of such surplus enough to make up 21 per cent. of the entire tonnage, and the remainder should be used in adjusting the reasonable claims of other companies by agreement or through arbitration.

I took no action whatever until requested to do so by some leading financial people here and abroad. It appears to me unwise, unbusinesslike, and unnecessary, to deprive the owners of these properties of whatever reasonable profits they are entitled to from this great traffic of more than 40,000,000 tons annually. Twenty-five cents more a ton in freights would give the railroads $10,000,000 more earnings, and the consumer would pay no more for coal. This vast sum is being sacrificed by three or four individuals, because they cannot agree upon a question involving about 1 per cent. of the entire business.

The plan, as briefly outlined, was acceptable to the officers of at least three of the New-York companies, and to the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Now, let the gentlemen who regard this proposition with disfavor agree upon a better one or shoulder the responsibility for whatever loss and disaster will surely follow their failure to act, and to act now.

THOMAS P. FOWLER,
President New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

New-York, April 26, 1895.

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FOUNDER'S DAY AT VASSAR

Literary Exercises in the Afternoon, a Promenade at Night, and College Patriotism Shown in Songs and Addresses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—The thirtieth celebration of Founder's Day at Vassar was held to-day. From early morning, when the sophomores awakened the college by their three cheers for Matthew Vassar, until the good night song of the Glee Club at midnight, college patriotism was made manifest on every hand.

A novel feature of the day was the loan exhibit of relics of the college, displayed under the charge of the College Granddaughters. The literary exercises were held in the afternoon. Vassar songs by the college chorus made up a large part of the exercises.

The speakers of the day were Vassar women. Miss Katharine C. Rieley, '95, of New-York City, as President of the Students' Association, welcomed the guests and followed with an address on student life at Vassar. Miss Mary W. Whitney, a graduate of '68, now Director of the Vassar Observatory, addressed the audience on the founders of Vassar, sketching the characters and work of Matthey Vassar, Dr. Raymond, the first President; Maria Mitchell, and Hannah Lyman, the first woman to be Principal of Vassar.

The promenade concert was held this evening. The guests were received by President and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Kendrick. Each class had its own parlor, where its officers received. Among the guests of the college were F. F. Thompson of New-York, Mrs. Raymond, the wife of the first President, and her daughter. Mrs. Raymond was called away by the death of her son-in-law.

The Committee of the Day included: From the Faculty—Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Henry Van Ingen, Miss Frances G. Markham, J. Leverett Moore, and Miss Frances A. Wood. From the Students—Misses A. Jeannette Graham, '95; Christie H. Poppenhelm, '95; Adele Luehrmann, '96; Antoinette Newell, '97; Louise Robbins, '98, and Catherine F. Belcher.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on Aug. 13: Capt. Edmund D. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. George F. Barney, Second Artillery; Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Benjamin A. Poor, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, will be retired Aug. 28.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. David D. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. George W. Kirkman, First Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. Robert H. Noble, First Infantry, four days' extension; Lieut. John L. Hines, Second Infantry, one month; Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, Ninth Cavalry, one month; Major George S. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General, seven days' extension; Capt. Robert E. Benham, Assistant Surgeon, seven days.

—The following officers will report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on Aug. 20, for duty at the academy: Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry; Lieut. John H. Rice, Third Cavalry; Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery; Lieut. Robertson Honey, Fourth Artillery.

—Court-Martial at Fort Sherman, Idaho.—Detail: Capt. John J. O'Brien, Capt. Henry E. Robinson, Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, Lieut. James A. Leyden, Lieut. Magnus O. Hollm, Lieut. Robert H. Smith, Lieut. William Brooke, Fourth Infantry, and Lieut. James H. Reeves, Fourth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Spokane, Washington.—Detail: Major Gilbert S. Carpenter, Capt. Butler D. Price, Capt. George Webster, Capt. Carver Howland, Lieut. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, Lieut. William A. Raibourn, and Second Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Major George B. Davis, Judge Advocate, will report Aug 20, 1895, to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New-York, for duty as Professor of Law, to relieve Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

—Examining Board at Benicia Barracks, Cal.—Detail: Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Samson L. Fayson, First Infantry, and Lieut. Harry A. Smith, First Infantry.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business pertaining to the construction of a seacoast battery for the State of New-Jersey.

—Lieut. Milton F. Davis, Fourth Cavalry, has been detailed recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice First Lieut. John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

—Capt. Charles A. Vernou, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the Michigan National Guard at Island Lake, Mich.

—Lieut. William L. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Fort Spokane, Washington, as witness before the court-martial appointed at that post.

—Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the Florida militia at Tallahassee, Fla.

—Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, has been relieved from duty at San Antonio, Texas.

—Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan has been assigned to the Fifth Infantry, Company F, vice Wilson, retired.

Navy.

—The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster T. S. Jewett to duty at the naval station at Key West have been revoked.

—Lieut. W. B. Fletcher has been detached from the Saratoga, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

—Paymaster J. R. Martin has been ordered to the naval station at Key West, May 1.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of Jacob G. Bebus, wholesale florist, at 12 West Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities of $2,872, nominal assets of $7,447, and actual assets of $599. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is due to uncollectible accounts, of which $6,768 are put down as of no value.

—Ernest Kraatz, wholesale dealer in furs and women's tailor, at 870 Broadway, doing business as Schultheis & Co., has given a bill of sale of the business for $1, to Edmund Posnasky, to secure him for money loaned on notes to the amount of $1,500.

—Judge Thayer yesterday appointed James E. Hayden of Willimantic receiver for the Natchaug Silk Company of Willimantic, Conn. This is the concern of which the late Cashier Risley of the First National Bank of Willimantic was a Director.

—The place of business of Jacob Holzner, manufacturer of cloaks, at 158 Wooster Street, has been closed by the Marshal, and Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment against him for $101, in favor of Joseph Hirsch & Co.

—The schedules of George R. W. Notman and Louisa A. Marvin, doing a photographic business as Notman, at 292 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $3,450, nominal assets of $2,603, and actual assets of $1,062.

MGR. SATOLLI WILL OFFICIATE

He Will Take Part in the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Consecration of St. Patrick's Church.

The tenth anniversary of the consecration of St. Patrick's Church, at Mulberry and Mott Streets, will be celebrated to-morrow at 11 o'clock with great pomp.

Mgr. Satolli, who will sing the solemn Pontificial mass, will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeny, and the Rev. John McNamee, the Rev. Francis Hannigan, the Rev. Philip Ahearn, and the Rev. Eugene Shine will act as Deacons and Sub-Deacons.

Archbishop Corrigan will occupy the old Pontificial throne, and Mgrs. Farley and Quigley, with all the priests of the diocese who have served in the parish, will assist in the sanctuary. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. John Kean.

Mgr. Satolli will be tendered a reception after the mass, and in the evening Bishop Northrop of Charleston, S. C., will celebrate Pontificial vespers.

The children of St. Patrick's School will give a reception to Mgr. Satolli at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The programme will be as follows:

GIRLS.

Overture.....Pianos and mandolins
Grand opening chorus, 1,000 voices.
English address.
Greeting.....Composed for the occasion
Italian address.
"The Unseen Kingdom".....Gerald Lane
Solo and selected chorus.
Finalé, "To Thee, O Country"..Eichberg
By the school.

BOYS.

"Vivat Pastor Bonus".....Duran
Choir.
Address in English.....Walter Boyle
Solo and chorus, "Juravit"...
The Rev. W. O'Connell
Soloists, Walter Boyle and A. Minch.
Gymnastic exercises.....Juniors
Violin solo.....Il Trovatore"
Eugene Lignante.
Solo .....Il Pontificato"
Aug. Minch.
Address in Italian.....Louis De Loca
Grande laudate.....Schmitz
Choir.

St. Patrick's Church has a noble record. Its congregation, in the days when it was the Cathedral, was a large and fashionable one. Most of its old parishioners have moved up town, but it is probable that many of them will attend the services to-morrow, and that Mott Street will see more fine equipages than it has seen for more than a decade. The parishioners of the church now are mostly Italians, and the celebration to-morrow will bring the Papal Delegate into closer communion with his countrymen in this city than ever before since he came to this country.

Father Kean, who will preach the sermon at to-morrow's mass, is at present pastor of St. James's Church. In the early days of his priesthood, and before he entered its ranks, he was a member of St. Patrick's congregation.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, followed Saturday night by showers, northeasterly winds. VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, cooler, northeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, increasing cloudiness, with showers Saturday evening or night, cooler in western portion, northeasterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, showers Saturday evening or night, easterly winds. CONNECTICUT, showers, cooler in western portion, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler, easterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY, showers, cooler in northern portion, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, showers, cooler, variable winds, mostly easterly. VIRGINIA, showers, cooler in northeast portion, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, showers, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. ALABAMA, showers, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, southerly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA, showers, cooler in extreme northwest portion, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, cooler in eastern, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds. TENNESSEE, partly cloudy, with showers in eastern portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY, showers, variable winds. ILLINOIS, showers, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. ARKANSAS, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, cooler in southwest portion, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, cooler in central and southern portions, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, easterly winds. OHIO, showers, cooler in southeast portion, variable winds. INDIANA, showers, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, unsettled weather, warmer in western portion, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, partly cloudy, warmer, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, warmer, easterly winds. IOWA, fair, except showers in extreme eastern portion, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, except showers in extreme eastern portion, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, easterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, generally fair, easterly winds. COLORADO, partly cloudy, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, variable winds, mostly northeasterly.

No well-defined storm appears this evening. The barometer is lowest over the middle plateau, and is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley and the north lake regions. A cloud and rain area covers districts south of the great lakes and east of the Mississippi. In the West and Northwest generally fair weather prevails. The temperature has fallen in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence to the middle Atlantic and New-England coasts, and has risen in the West and Northwest. Showers are indicated for the Atlantic coast States south of New-England, in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Gulf States, and the southern lake region. Fair weather will probably continue in the West and Northwest. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the last twenty-four hours: Mississippi—Aberdeen, 2; Okolona, 2.30; Batesville, 2; Hernando, 2; Holly Springs, 2.20.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Carlisle, Penn., April 26.—The stable belonging to Daniel Hatzler, in the First Ward, and the American Brewing Company's plant were destroyed by fire to-night. The house of ex-Judge Henderson was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

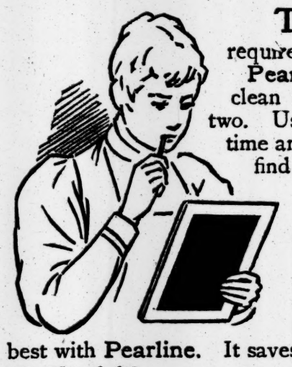
Bristol, Penn., April 26.—The carriage works, blacksmith's shop, and stables of Charles Mathews, in Radcliffe Street, were burned to-day. Loss, $15,000; no insurance. The fruit store of Charles Mathews, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $300.

Vandalia, Mo., April 26.—Curryville, Pike County, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Bondurant & Face, Eugene Brown, John Tinker, and others are heavy losers. The loss will aggregate $25,000; partly covered by insurance.

Eau Claire, Wis., April 26.—Fire at midnight destroyed the planing mill and dry kiln of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Porterville. The loss is about $30,000; fully insured.

Rutherford, N. J., April 26.—The residence of John Vanharding was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

Pittsburg, April 26.—D. O. Cunningham's glass factory, on the South Side, was damaged to the extent of $30,000 by fire this morning.



To find the time

required to clean your house with **Pearline**, take the time required to clean it last with soap, and divide by two. Use **Pearline**, and save half your time and half your labor—then you can find time to do something else besides work.

Pearline will clean your carpets without taking them up. It will clean **everything**. From the kitchen floor to the daintiest bric-a-brac, there's nothing in sight that isn't cleaned best with **Pearline**. It saves rubbing.

465

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Baby knows

the difference between "Genuine Pond's Extract" and its many imitations. Nature's own pain reliever is Pond's Extract.

Accept nothing as "just as good." Look for our buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 Fifth Ave., New-York.

VERDICT AGAINST MRS. J. T. COX

SHE LOSES HER DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST EHRICH BROTHERS.

Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk Said Her Veracity Was Never Impeached—Justice Patterson's Charge to the Jury.

Mrs. J. Townsend Cox, who sued Ehrich Brothers in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson, for $77,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by being struck by a large table in the firm's store on Jan. 4, 1892, lost her case yesterday.

The jury, after deliberating for forty-five minutes, rendered a verdict for Ehrich Brothers.

Asa W. Tenney, counsel for Mrs. Cox, immediately gave notice that application would be made for a new trial of the suit.

The testimony given yesterday was mainly in behalf of the defense.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton testified as an expert regarding Mrs. Cox's symptoms, and declared she could not have suffered the injuries which she alleged she had sustained in Ehrich Brothers' store.

The witnesses for the defense were employes of Ehrich Brothers. They declared positively that the alleged accident to Mrs. Cox never occurred.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, the publisher, was called in rebuttal. He declared that Mrs. Cox's reputation for veracity was never impeached, to his knowledge, and he would believe whatever she might say under oath.

Mr. Tenney summed up for the plaintiff and Mr. Wellman for the defendants. Justice Patterson then charged the jury, saying:

"The question of probability has been raised by the defense. It is urged that the claim is a fabricated one. It is claimed that Mrs. Cox made contradictory statements about her case. The witness Bowes says Mrs. Cox once told him that she was subjected to a surgical operation, and at another time that she was run over by one of Ehrich Brothers' wagons. Mrs. Cox denies that she ever spoke to Bowes on the subject of the accident.

"The next line of the defense is an impeachment of the plaintiff's credibility. The defense asserts that she is not entitled to any consideration whatever as a witness. In deciding on this point, you must take into consideration her reputation among those who know her. Nine witnesses have testified that they would not believe her under oath. Some are creditors, some have had differences with her, and others are apparently without feelings of malice toward her.

"No one can testify about her pain and suffering, except herself.

"The question of damages is next to be decided. Damages must be laid for compensation only, not to punish the defendants.

"Mrs. Cox says she was not aware of the gravity of the accident until some time after it happened. Then partial paralysis came, and was followed by other infirmities. Dr. Buchanan said that physicians could not detect the external effects of such injuries. She may have played a part. It is apparent that the injuries are not necessarily permanent. She says herself she is much better now than she was a year ago, except for the paralysis."

The jury retired at 1:45 P. M., and returned with the verdict at 2:30. Mrs. Cox received it calmly, as if she was prepared for defeat.

MRS. BROWN WANTS MORE MONEY

She Thinks a Verdict for $108 for Injuries Is Inadequate.

Mrs. Nellie F. Brown, a professional nurse, secured a verdict of $108 and costs on Thursday before Justice Beekman, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, against John S. Foster of 54 Irving Place.

Mrs. Brown slipped on the ice in front of Mr. Foster's house and sustained, it is alleged, severe and permanent injuries. Foster's servant had thrown water over the sidewalk and it had frozen, according to Mrs. Brown.

Matthew F. Ennis of 114 Nassau Street, counsel for Mrs. Brown, applied to Justice Beekman yesterday afternoon to have the verdict set aside on the ground that the damages allowed were inadequate, and that, having found for the plaintiff, the jury should have allowed a greater amount of damages. The verdict of $108 only covered the doctor's bill. Mrs. Brown sued for $15,000.

Justice Beekman reserved decision until Monday.

Mrs. Magee Obtains Her Daughter.

Mrs. Grace Langley Magee has obtained possession of her daughter Gracie, four years old, over whose custody there has been a lively legal fight for months.

The little one has been in the custody of its father, William A. Palmer, Jr. Mr. Palmer claimed the custody of the child on the ground that he had entered into a common law marriage with Miss Magee.

Against this the mother, who is now married to a well-known variety actor, set up the unusual defense that there had never been a question of marriage between her and Mr. Palmer, that she had merely lived with Mr. Palmer, that the child was illegitimate, and that consequently she alone was entitled to its custody.

The case was sent to J. J. Nealis, as referee, under a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Magee, and the hearings have been going on regularly until yesterday, when it was announced that Mr. Palmer had surrendered the child.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—David L. Kellam, the promoter, was sentenced yesterday to one year in the Penitentiary by Recorder Goff, for forgery in altering the dates on certain notes given him by H. E. Simmonds to promote a whisky stock pool. Charles W. Kellam, a son of the convicted man, and William W. Werton, a banker of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were indicted with David L. Kellam, were discharged.

—Francis A. Lederle has been relieved of the charges of fraud preferred against him by E. L. McBurney as guardian of Joseph Hohn, son of Henry Hohn, who died in September, 1890. He was charged with obtaining the leasehold of property from the elder Mr. Hohn, while the latter was on his death bed. Justice Stover decided in the defendant's favor.

—George Dougherty was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for life by Justice Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions. Dougherty, who is twenty-seven years old, killed Edward Meyer, a bookmaker. Meyer had swindled Dougherty out of some money in bets that he had made.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Supreme Court of the United States. Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices except Messrs. Harlan and Jackson.

No. 329—Robert J. Chester et al. vs. J. H. and B. T. Hillsman et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

No. 313—Harvey Spalding et al. vs. George Mason.—Argument continued by W. L. Cole for the appellee and concluded by W. Willoughby for the appellants.

314—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Francis Kearney et al.—Argument commenced by Robert J. Fisher, for appellant, and continued by Elwood C. Harris for the appellees, and C. E. Mitchell for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, April 29, will be as follows: Nos. 314, 316, 321, 322, (and 323,) 324, 325, 327, 330, 331, and 333.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 2—Brookfield vs. Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Vt. 3—American Grocery Company vs. Bennett, Sloan & Co. 4—Harper vs. Ganthony. 5—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 6—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 7—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. 8—Harper vs. Renous. 9—Dixon Crucible Company vs. Elsen. Cases Noticed.—10—Simon vs. Dun. 11—Harper vs. Ganthony. 12—Harper vs. Renous. 13—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 14—Muller vs. Bertholon. 15—Carothers Publishing Company vs. Stanley Bradley Publishing Company. 16—Shaw vs. Andrews. 17—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. 18—Arnold vs. Haggard. 19—Wilmot vs. Hussey. 20—O'Connor vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 21—Cotter vs. Cunard Steamship Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

In the matter of the alleged will of Samuel Westurn, deceased.—Argued by C. H. Sturges for appellant; John C. Keeler for respondent.

Thomas F. Brown, appellant, vs. Annie Brown, as executrix, &c.—Argued by Horace Secor, Jr., for appellant; John F. Clarke for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday: Nos. 276, 202, 214, 928, 147, 228, 947, 213.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—170—Estate of Bernard Toch. Wills for Probate—William R. Carr, Louis Sturven.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

$30,000

TO AUTHORS FOR

"Stories of Mystery"

THE CHICAGO RECORD offers to authors the sum of

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS OF THE SEASON

A Beast and a Murderess.

A PASTORAL PLAYED OUT. By Mary L. Pendered. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company.

What is played out? Honesty, probity, chastity, decency?

Conway Etheridge, a cynical blackguard, has written "Her Serene Highness," and that play has been running 150 nights in a London theatre. After this prodigious effort he suffers from cerebral exhaustion. He has been lauded, bullied, and fêted "and interviewed nearly to death." Etheridge has not a vestige of common decency. He leaves London, taking any train—indifferent as to where it goes—and finds himself in some little village in Surrey. There he meets Glyda. All through the story Glyda revels in the idea of her dishonor, for she believes that to have been loved by such a selfish brute as is Etheridge is the acme of human bliss. It is to be expected that Etheridge would drop her at a moment's notice, which he does with the coolest unconcern, informing Glyda that he is going to be married to a rich woman. He philosophizes neatly about it in his correspondence, and explains that it is not to be considered exactly a desertion.

The author elaborates the sweet innocence of Glyda, and explains how, once that a girl has loved a man, no matter how cruel, wicked, or selfish he is, she must be always bound to him. But Glyda is horrified. She has no money. The shock her old aunt suffered on learning of the wretched behavior of her niece has killed her. Glyda suffers from want, becomes a London actress, and in time is a brilliant success. Etheridge comes back to London, marries Glyda—even after the innocent, the sweet, the guileless one has confessed to Etheridge that she murdered her baby.

A certain kind of art is displayed in the writing of the volume, and elaborate means are taken to evade calling a spade a spade, but, for all that, Etheridge was a beast and Glyda a murderess.

Low Life in London.

TALES OF MEAN STREETS. By Arthur Morrison. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

You may not invent such stories as Mr. Arthur Morrison presents in his "Tales of Mean Streets." The material you must see with your own eyes, and all that literary art calls for then is the arrangement of the facts and a slight dressing of the personages. The accident that made the author familiar with East London was his having held the place of Secretary of a charity trust, and the sketches in this volume are the resultants of several years' residence and study. It may be that others before Mr. Morrison have described the abodes of misery, and in the well-written preface the idea is conveyed that the eccentricities alone of the dwellers in these mean London streets have rather excited the attention of those who describe them. But we do not know if this has always been the fact.

Somehow, even poverty may have its amusing side, and Mr. Morrison in "That Brute Simmons" shows that there are comic elements in this squalor. Certainly our own Mr. Riis, in his studies of New-York, must have taken cognizance of many things which were grotesquely humorous. Be it as it may, Mr. Morrison in this volume shows marked literary ability, and Mr. Henley his good taste and acumen in praising Mr. Morrison's book.

A tale called "The Red Cow Group" is a clever sketch of a small coterie of tipplers who have thrust on them a blatant ass—Sotcher—who tries to incite the company at the "Red Cow" to acts of violence. The way he was treated by the make-believe conspirators is most amusing. "Lizer's Wooing" describes courtship in East London. The girl's name is Elizabeth Hunt, but her world knows her as Lizerunt. Billy Chope is her "bloke," and a precious rascal is he—a mere animal, who marries so that his wife shall support him, and when she refuses him her last shilling, there being children to feed, he turns her into the streets. Let her lead a life of shame, he says, so that she may bring him money.

Having seen for himself the effects of city missions, not questioning that an occasional brand is plucked from the fire, Mr. Morrison tells the story of a "conversion." No matter what low theft Scuddy Lond had committed, being a plausible rascal, somehow there was always a mission reader who had a word of excuse for Scuddy.

Powers Under Control.

EVE'S RANSOM. A Novel. By George Gissing. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. George Gissing has his peculiarities. You may mount with him up the stairs of fiction, expecting the conventional landing, and lo! you arrive in the most unexpected of places. "Eve's Ransom" is the furthest remove possible from what is conventional. You may entertain some grave doubts as to the excellence of Eve, and might deem her a very selfish person, perfectly passionless, but whether the girl had ever made a mistake or not, Mr. Gissing hardly tells you. In fact, the author leaves that entirely to your own comprehension of the character.

Maurice Hilliard had, maybe, a coarse element in his nature, and that trait Eve might have dreaded. Somehow she had put herself under great obligations, money ones, to Hilliard, and though he behaved handsomely, he had expected that love and gratitude meant the same thing, that is, when a young woman was concerned. Eve hated the idea that gratitude should be merged in love, and so at the last moment she married the good, commonplace, and indolent Mr. Narramore. The little story is a curious one, and distinguishable because it shows powers on the part of the author which, if suspected, are always kept under control.

The Third Mrs. Clifton.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SOIL. A Novel. By M. E. Francis. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

This is a story of womanly love, devotion, and self-sacrifice carried to its utmost possibilities. Nothing can extinguish Ruth's affection for Anthony Clifton, though Anthony, if not a scamp, is perilously near becoming one.

Anthony has led a loose, harum-scarum life in India, and, returning to England, sees Ruth, the daughter of Job Sefton, a well-to-do farmer. Ruth, who has been educated in a convent, has ways and manners superior to her station. Anthony makes love to her. Ruth, pure and good, listens to him and gives him her whole heart and soul. He wants to tell her the secret of his unhappiness—his faults—but she will not listen. The two are married according to the Catholic rite, for Anthony has no religion. Then, as was to be expected, Anthony's first wife—a bad woman—turns up. Anthony is a bigamist.

Ruth is horror-stricken. The first wife, who is coarse, loud, and vulgar, appeals to Ruth for aid. Mrs. Clifton No. 1 is starving. Ruth, to help her, gives her a diamond ring. Ruth leaves the man she loves. Anthony, in his passionate love for Ruth, tells her how, as a lad, he was inveigled into his first marriage. But Ruth believes that to the first wife alone Anthony's devotion is due. Then Ruth goes to her father, and, though her heart is broken, refuses to see Anthony. Anthony's love is turned to something like hate now for Ruth. Then Anthony's first wife dies, and he is free. He marries a frivolous woman. Helen Rondoff, and is unhappy. This woman dies after the birth of a child. Anthony takes his baby and offers it to Ruth. She will be a second mother to it. He is about leaving England forever. Then Ruth relents. She appreciates the sacrifice, and at last she becomes Mrs. Clifton No. 3. The character of Ruth is strongly drawn.

Why She Sang in Vain.

A SOULLESS SINGER. By Mary Catherine Lee. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Victoria Montagu is an exceedingly self-satisfied young lady. Having a good voice, she determines that she will become the great concert singer. She does sing quite correctly, but the audience does not feel "the magnetic thrill." Coming home, she consults a distinguished singing master and wants to know why the audience is indifferent. The master says, "Mees Montagu, it is not Elsa, it is not Marguerite who sings. It is Mees Montagu." In other words, Miss Montagu has no soul. Then the musical young lady in cleaning her gloves burns her hands so fearfully that she has ever afterward to conceal them. How she finds a musical and other soul is then explained. The musical novel is full of high aspirations, and the author concludes "A Soulless Singer" by the triumph of Mees Victoria Montagu's "Ernani Involami."

A Town with Bad Folks in It.

THE GRANDEE. A Novel. By Armando Palacio Valdés. Translated from the Spanish. New-York: George Gottsberger Peck.

Somehow, you wonder at first why Mr. Edmund Gosse should take such an interest in Señor Valdés's work, save to give some interesting personal information in regard to the author. As you read on, however, you are struck by the peculiarities of the Spanish novel-maker. You live with him in an atmosphere quite foreign to you, for social life in a provincial Spanish town seems as far remote as if it were in China. Señor Valdés, in describing Lancia, Mr. Gosse says, means by it Oveida, the capital of Asturias. The romancist must despise his natal city, since he has no good word to say about it. No matter what anybody did, let a man achieve success or acquire fame in Lancia, then its inhabitants were in revolt, and at once set to work to depreciate the money, the talent, the instruction, or the industry of a neighbor.

In Valdés's fiction, human agony, brought about by human depravity, is presented. Taking all the personages in the story, there is barely one of them that has a pleasant side. Occasionally there is just a suspicion of coarseness, and a tendency to the ancient Paul de Kock manner. If Señor Valdés, in depicting the inhabitants of Lancia, draws the typical Spanish town, then there can be no more despicable place on earth. "The Grandee" is a tyrannical fanatic, without any of the amiability of a Don Quixote. The sufferings of the little child Josefina, her martyrdom, are terribly described. There is a strange tendency Spaniards have toward the sinister painting of things.

As to the literary art in "The Grandee," it is of exceptional merit; but Señor Valdés seems to dwell too much on personal idiosyncracies, or the eccentricities of his personages. If there be in a Spanish town a Conde de Onis, an Amalla, a Don Pedros, a Quinones, a Baron los Orcos, and such a swarm of wicked and silly people, and the author draws them from life, then heaven help the country that harbors such grotesque, bad, and useless people.

LITERARY NOTES

—Harper & Brothers promise the first and second volumes of Barras's memoirs for May 15. Of the interest which these volumes will inspire, some notion may be formed from a statement just issued by the publishers: "Defenders of the memory of the Emperor will find ample material to ponder over. Barras and Bonaparte were intimates up to the time of the opening of the Italian campaign, and the ex-Director's narrative is one of the young Corsican General's vie intime. The connection between Josephine de Beauharnais, Barras, and Bonaparte is at last told by Barras with particulars of a piquant order. The Bonaparte family, Mme. de Staël, Mme. Tallien, Benjamin Constant, Fouché, and Talleyrand are all roughly dealt with. The work abounds in well-drawn pen pictures of these and many other famous people, such as Danton, Robespierre, Marat, and Fouquier-Tinville. A document pregnant with interest is the unfinished signature of Robespierre appended to the appeal of the Paris Commune; he had not finished tracing the letters of his name when he was shot down by the gendarme Méda. Barras tells us what is doubtless the inner and true history of the ninth Thermidor, on which day was fought a duel unto death between Barras and Robespierre, and which was not a popular reaction against the 'Dictator.' The ninth Thermidor, as also the thirteenth Vendémiaire, was the work of Barras."

—D. Appleton & Co. will be the American publishers of Count Tolstoi's new work of fiction called "Master and Man."

—Thomas Whittaker expects to publish next week the Rev. James A. Weston's book entitled "Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney."

—The May number of The Century will have as one of its illustrations a picture of the tree in Central Africa beneath which lies buried the heart of David Livingstone, and on the trunk of which was rudely cut by a native a record of the burial. The view is from a photograph made by the explorer E. J. Glave.

—Harper's Young People, after a career of fifteen years under its present name, will come out next week with the name changed to Harper's Round Table. But there will be other changes which will indicate the wider fields of usefulness to which the periodical will now reach out. Some of these are announced as "departments especially devoted to amateur sport, notably in the leading schools of the country, conducted by an editor well qualified by experience in this field, and whose attention will be wholly given to this work; a department established in recognition of the extraordinary interest at present taken in bicycling, including maps of roads, that will be useful to wheelmen in all parts of the country, supplying a need that has been long felt, but has not yet been met; the remodeling of the page in its proportions, type, &c.; employment of new as well as the maintenance of the old contributors of fiction and special articles."

—The story on which Du Maurier is reported to be engaged is a story of life in England and France, and it is said already to have received a name—"The Martians." The author will himself illustrate it.

—Macmillan & Co. expect soon to add to their Classical Series a volume of "Selected Letters of Pliny the Younger" prepared by Prof. Elmer T. Merrill of Wesleyan University. It will contain about 160 letters, with introductions, &c. About forty of the letters will represent the correspondence with Trajan, which so well illustrates the provincial administration of the period.

—Beatrice Harraden said recently at Santa Barbara: "They have taken five of my stories and published them separately in different volumes, each being supplemented with stories of others, and they sell each book as by Beatrice Harraden. It is too bad, and I have no redress but to go to law, which means endless worry."

—The Index for 1894 to The New-York Daily Tribune, as compiled by Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, has just been issued by The Tribune Association. It is a duodecimo volume of 367 pages, printed in double column. References are made not only to dates, but to pages and columns. The fullness of the citations impresses one not more than their accuracy and the intelligence shown in the making of them.

—The Consistory of the Reformed Church has issued an interesting history of the origin and organization of that church, and in particular of the Collegiate Church of this city. It contains a careful statement of facts and numerous illustrations of churches old and new, including that most interesting of all present ones—the one on West End Avenue, where stands also the ancient Collegiate School, the oldest educational institution in the United States. The pamphlet invites only one criticism. More might have been said of the history of this ancient school.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S BULLETIN

Of New Books and New Editions for the week ending April 27, 1895.

NEW VOLUME OF THE IRIS LIBRARY.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL ANTIQUITIES OF SPARTA AND ATHENS.

By Gustave Gilbert. Translated by E. J. Brooks, M. A., Fellow of St. John's College, and T. Nicklin, M. A., late Scholar of St. John's College. With an Introductory Note by J. E. Sandys, Litt D., Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. 8vo, cloth. $3.00.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MR. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken. With illustrations by J. B. Yates. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1894. Henry E. Rhoades, Compiler. 12mo. New-York: The Tribune Association. Paper, 50 cents.

MELTING SNOWS. By Prince Schoenaich-Carolath. Translated into English by Margaret Symonds. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE IMPREGNABLE CITY. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

NOT YET. A Theosophical Romance. By May Weller Robbins. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Paper, 50 cents.

Arranging Details of the Big Meet.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 26.—The several local committees appointed to arrange for the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen met to-day and decided to begin immediately the work of arranging the details of the big cycling event. The track on the borders of Deal Lake, owned by the Asbury Park Athletic Association, was secured to-day for the racing events. The owners of the track will receive 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, and in return will make improvements costing several thousand dollars. The Hotel Committee will at once compile a list of the hotels in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, with rates, &c., and applications for accommodations will be assigned to hotels as fast as requests are received.

A number of clubs have already booked headquarters for the week of the meet. Denver engages quarters for 125 members. The National Committee on Transportation is negotiating with the railroads for low rates for the visiting wheelmen, and it is probable the Trunk Line Association will grant a half-fare rate. Should this concession be made, the national officers believe that 10,000 wheelmen will attend the July meet. The local committee to-day received a letter from President Archibald Willison of Maryland, congratulating them on the effective preliminary work already accomplished.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Three-year-olds. Pontlear, 106 pounds, (Reiff,) 7 to 5, won; Ina, 96, (Keefe,) 5 to 2, second; Ettaire, 96, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, third. South Side, Phebus, Curious, High Point Belle, and St. Vincent also ran. Time—1:01¼.
SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Half mile. Heretic, 109 pounds, (Doggett,) even, won; Old Age, 105, (R. Doggett,) 4 to 1, second; Rhodendrum, 108, (Penn,) 10 to 1, third. Charms, Laura Davis, Tyrana, Lou Jones, the Kite, Connemaugh, Feliche, Murtel, and May Peters also ran. Time—0:50.
THIRD RACE.—Maryland stakes. One mile; $1,000. Copyright, 105 pounds, (Nacey,) 15 to 1, won; Butriven, 106 (Reiff,) 7 to 2, second; Prig, 106, (Penn,) 20 to 1, third. Charade, Sandowne, and Equity also ran. Time—1:40.
FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Stanley M., 96 pounds, (O'Leary,) 20 to 1, won; Jerome, 109; (Doggett,) 2 to 1, second; Vision, 104, (Penn,) 11 to 5, third. Tolosa, Despot, White Cockade, Flying Scud, Lotus, Campagne, Bonnville, and Welcome also ran. Time—1:16¼.
FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Chiswick, 115 pounds, (Doggett,) 7 to 1, won; Hammie, 113, (Littlefield,) even, second; Ben Lomond, 116, (McCafferty,) 5 to 1, third. Longbrook, Bound Brook, West Park, and Virago also ran. Time—1:22¾.
SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Integrity, 105 pounds, (Welch,) 30 to 1, won; Stowaway, 108, (Midgeley,) 6 to 1, second; Appomator, 105, (Littlefield,) 4 to 5, third. Paladin, Peter the Great, Clarus, and Restraint also ran. Time—1:15¾.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

Columbia College games, at Columbia Oval.
Wilson & Kellogg School games, at Berkeley Oval.
Lacrosse.—Stevens vs. New-York University, at Hoboken.
Closing indoor entertainment of Cycle Club of Brooklyn.
Fencing championships, at Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street.
Baseball.—Philadelphia vs. New-York, at the Polo Grounds.
Seventy-first Regiment games at armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

Bicycle Road Runs:
Century Wheelmen's run to Sayville, L. I., leaving foot of East Ninety-ninth Street at 5 A. M.
Harlem Wheelmen, to Hempstead, L. I., leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M.
Lexington Wheelmen, to Coney Island, from 52 Lexington Avenue, at 8 A. M.
Castle Point Cyclers, from clubhouse, Hoboken, to West Orange Hotel.
Long Island Wheelmen, to Rockville Centre.
Excelsior Cycle Club, to Yonkers, from Boulevard and West Sixty-sixth Street, at 9 A. M.
Concord Wheelmen, to Coney Island, from 193 Gold Street, Brooklyn.
Manhattan Wheelmen, to Amityville, L. I., from foot of East Ninety-ninth Street, at 8:45.
Riverside Wheelmen, to Eagle Rock, from 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, at 10 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

Baseball.—Philadelphia vs. New-York, at the Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Baseball.—Philadelphia vs. New-York, at the Polo Grounds.

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TO FORM A CYCLE UNION

If Twelve Clubs Join Long Island Association Will Be Organized.

THE SCHEME MEETS WITH FAVOR

The Object to Secure Legislation Favorable to Wheelmen, Promote Social Relations, and Give Big Race Meet.

The movement in Brooklyn to form an association of cycling clubs took definite shape last evening at a meeting held in the art room of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Eight clubs were represented, and it was agreed that the association be formed if twelve clubs volunteered to support it. The purpose of the association not having been clearly stated it was decided to have a committee issue an explanatory letter to every club in Long Island, and have the next meeting of the delegates at 80 Hanson Place, on Friday evening, May 17.

Among the well-known cycling enthusiasts in attendance were A. H. Angell, President of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association; W. O. Tate and Waldo E. Fuller of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club; F. P. Share of the Long Island Wheelmen, Claudius Terry of the Bushwick Wheelmen, Samuel Brock, F. A. Hultz, and W. C. Cowenhoven of the Liberty Wheelmen; L. P. Coleman of the Wheeling Division of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, and I. D. Bowdish of the Kings County Wheelmen.

Mr. Fuller was appointed as Chairman temporarily, and Mr. Bowdish as Secretary. In stating the object of the proposed association, Mr. Fuller said that it would be similar to that of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—that is, it would aim to secure desirable legislation, promote social intercourse, and perhaps hold a big road race annually.

The fact that the Brooklyn Club recently resigned from the Metropolitan Association has led some people to think that the movement to form a union of Brooklyn and Long Island clubs meant antagonism to the former. Mr. Fuller said this was not the case by any means. He added that inasmuch as New-York had the Metropolitan and New-Jersey its Associated Clubs that Long Island was fully as much entitled to a union and proposed to have it, if the clubs really wanted it.

A number of delegates spoke at considerable length on the desirability of having a union of Long Island clubs, and in every way doing for themselves what the Metropolitan had failed to do. In this connection, Chairman Fuller stated that the Metropolitan always did things for the benefit of New-York, and rarely for Brooklyn or Jersey. This was the principal reason why the Brooklyn Club resigned.

President Angell spoke several times during the meeting on the matter of good roads. He seemed to fear that the proposed association would be formed to take the wind out of his association's sails, but finally he was assured to the contrary. His argument was that more good could be accomplished by leaving the road matter to the Good Roads Association than to have two or more bodies working on it in different directions. When Mr. Angell thoroughly understood the case he advised the delegates to go ahead. In Mr. Angell the wheelmen have a valuable adviser and ally.

The committee appointed by the Chairman to draft a letter to be sent to the various clubs is composed of Michael Furst, W. C. Cowenhoven, and D. B. Van Breck.

MERCURY WHEEL CLUB'S FAIR.

Flushing Wheelmen Score a Social and Financial Success.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 26.—The Mercury Wheel Club's fair has been a brilliant social and financial success. The citizens of Flushing have always entertained toward the Mercury Club as an organization a sense of gratitude from the fact that the club had exerted years ago a powerful influence in favor of street and road improvement at a time when most needed. Opportunities for an expression of approval in a substantial way have not been frequent. This fair constituted one, and right royal was the response.

One of the prominent features of the fair was a publication known as The Mercury Bulletin, containing notes of the fair and articles by the Rev. Charles E. Knowles, G. A. Roullier, Capt. Frank Bell, Leon S. Case, and M. D. Gould.

All the attractions usual to such times and occasions were in evidence. The floors of the building which constitutes the new home of the Mercuries were filled to overflowing. The fairest of Flushing's fair women were in attendance at the various tables and booths, and their seductive smiles were all-potent in reducing visitors to a condition of temporary bankruptcy.

On the first floor was the fancy table, in charge of Mrs. J. Edward Master, assisted by Mrs. D. H. Doncourt and Miss Martha De Rundan. Near by were candies and cakes, and in one corner the flower booth. Mrs. C. S. West, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. O. J. Griffin, Mrs. Edwin Andrews, Jr., Mrs. S. H. Byron, with the Misses Frieze, Roudier, Prigge, Carpenter, Downing, Leonard, and Doncourt made it altogether impossible for the gentlemen to pass them by without adding to the club's treasury.

A fish pond, over which the Misses Gould and Bailey presided, together with a Punch and Judy show, completed the attractions of the first floor. On the second floor H. M. Duncan gave feats of magic. Mr. Duncan is an amateur of considerable reputation. A gypsy camp was pitched in an adjoining room.

The whole basement was taken up by a supper room, and visiting wheelmen arriving after a long ride voted this the most interesting place in the building. Large numbers of the members of nearby clubs were among the visitors, and they were free spenders, and the Mercury boys lost none of their reputation for hospitality in the treatment they accorded the visitors.

The building was crowded nightly.

A CITY HOME FOR CYCLERS.

The Metropolitan Association Talks of Securing a Clubhouse.

More suggestions were offered at last night's meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs than have been presented to that body before in a long time. It is likely that the association will have a big century run under its auspices this season, it having been decided to empower the President to appoint a committee of five to arrange the event.

A baseball league among the clubs in the association was talked of, and the delegates apparently received the proposition with favor. A committee will be appointed to look into the matter, and if a league is desired it will be formed in the near future, and a championship schedule arranged.

Road races on Saturdays may be established this season. The delegates liked the idea, but suggested that some system of handicapping be adopted whereby the acknowledged cracks would not have every race at their mercy.

Mr. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club gave out a plan that should add much to the popularity of the association if adopted. He proposed that the union have a clubhouse in this city where the members of the clubs forming the association would be welcome at any and all hours, and if there was sufficient demand, clubrooms in Brooklyn and Newark.

The delegates fully indorsed the aqueduct bill, which seeks to convert the surface of the old Croton aqueduct into a cycle path.

Five clubs withdrew from the association and one joined. The latter was the Colonial Cycle Club of this city. The former comprised the Queens County Wheelmen, Washington Wheelmen of Newark, New-York Tourist Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and Bushwick Wheelmen. It was stated that the first three withdrew on account of their membership, each having less than fifteen active members.

The Racing Committee reported that the cycle manufacturers had not responded with their usual degree of liberality in the matter of prizes for the Irvington-Millburn handicap, and the clubs were requested to contribute suitable trophies.

BOSTONS BADLY BEATEN.

New-Yorks Make 14 Runs and Win Easily—Now Tied for Third Place.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 14; Boston, 3.
Baltimore, 12; Brooklyn, 6.
Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 8.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	6	1	857
Baltimore	4	2	667
New-York	3	3	500
Brooklyn	3	3	500
Boston	3	3	500
Cincinnati	3	3	500
Chicago	3	3	500
Louisville	3	3	500
Washington	3	3	500
Philadelphia	2	4	333
Cleveland	2	4	333
St. Louis	2	5	286

"Pudden' Head Wilson," not Mark Twain's funny story, but a new pitcher on the Boston nine, who comes from Pottsville, Penn., amused the Giants and "rooters" at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. He was simply Mr. Wilson until the second inning was over. Then, when the score was 7 to 0 in favor of the home team and the "rooters" had laughed so heartily when the six runs were made in the second inning, some facetious "rooter" nicknamed him "Pudden' Head."

The New-Yorks made a circuit of the diamond fourteen times, while the men from Boston only scored three times. The Giants were in a hitting humor. Stafford was the only man on the team who did not make a hit, and Doyle, Tiernan, and Schriver were those who were not credited with runs.

At the end of the fourth inning Nash put Dolan in to pitch. He was almost as easy a mark as Wilson. The Bostonians were unable to hit German, and only six hits were made off his pitching. The visitors played loosely, too, and Long, McCarthy, and Ryan were each credited with two errors.

Capt. Davis had a few words with "Jack" Doyle. Davis took the first baseman to task about his play in the sixth inning. Doyle replied hotly, and Davis fined him $25. Following is the score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Lowe, 2b	0	2	4	6	0		
Long, ss	0	1	1	2	2		
Duffy, cf	1	0	4	1	0		
McCthy, lf	0	0	1	0	2		
Nash, 3b	1	1	0	3	0		
Tucker, 1b	1	0	11	0	0		
Collins, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Ryan, c	0	1	3	3	2		
Wilson, p	0	1	0	3	0		
Dolan, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	24	18	6		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	4	2	2	2	8		0
V'H'ren, cf	2	1	1	0	0		
Davis, 3b	3	3	2	1	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	3	13	0	0		
Tiernan, rf	0	1	4	0	0		
Stafford, 2b	1	0	1	2	0		
Burke, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Schriver, c	0	2	2	2	0		
German, p	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	14	14	27	12	0		

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
New-York	1	6	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	—14

Earned runs—New-York, 5. First base by errors—New-York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 5; off Dolna, 2; off German, 4. Struck out—By Dolan, 1; by German, 1. Two-base hits—Davis, (2,) Doyle, (2,) Schriver. Sacrifice hit—Schriver. Stolen bases—Fuller, Van Haltren, Davis, (2,) Tiernan, Stafford, Burke. Double plays—Nash, Lowe, and Tucker; Ryan and Lowe. Hit by pitcher—Duffy. Wild pitch—German. Passed ball—Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

BROOKLYNS LOSE THE RUBBER.

Stein Was Hit Pretty Hard by the Champion Orioles.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—The champions took the rubber from the Brooklyns in a stubbornly-fought game this afternoon. Unusual interest was felt in the contest, because of the début in the major league of two new players on the home team. Carey, from the Western League, covered the first bag, and he did it so well that it is doubtful if "Old Dan" Brouthers returns to the game. Hoffer, from the Buffalo (N. Y.)Club, was in the pitcher's box. He justified Hanlon's high opinion, and will become a very useful twirler.

Brooklyn held the lead until the sixth inning, when six hits, a couple of bases on balls, and an error gave the home team eight runs, and won the game.

Baltimore's only error cost two runs. Attendance, 4,500. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGrau, 3b	3	3	3	1	5	1	
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Long Island Property.	12
Apartments To Let	12	Marriages	5
Auction Sales	7	Meetings and Elections.	11
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.	11	Miscellaneous	11
Bankers' Cards	11	New-Jersey Property.	12
Bicycles	3	New Publications	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	6
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	Public Notices	11
Brooklyn Flats To Let	12	Real Estate at Auction Sales	12
Business Chances	7	Real Estate For Exchange	12
City Houses To Let	12	Real Estate Wanted	12
City Real Estate for Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Copartnership Notices.	11	Religious Notices	7
Country Board	7	Situations Wanted	7
Country Houses To Let	12	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Dividends	11	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	11	Surrogate Notices	6
For Sale	7	The Turf	3
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	12
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	6
Hotels	7	Westchester Property	12
Instructions	7	To Let	12
Legal Notices	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A Scrap of Paper. Matinée—Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons. Matinée.
ARMORY, Park Av-34th St—Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Games.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway - 39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Norway. Matinée, 3:00—Paris.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av - 27th St—8:15. Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Matinée—Arms and the Man.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Three Guardsmen. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Butterflies. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Leibrente. Matinée—Ich Heirathe Meine Tochter.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Il Trovatore. Matinée, 2:00—Faust.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:15.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	8	2
Business Troubles	2	3
Commercial	11	4
Courts	3	5
Departures for Europe	8	5
Financial	10	1
Fires in This City	5	4
Marine Intelligence	6	1
New State Corporations	10	7
Obituary Record	5	3
Post Office Notice	6	2
Real Estate	15	3
Social World	5	4
Telegraphic Brevities	5	2
Theatrical Gossip	6	1
United Service	2	3
Washington Weather Forecast.	2	4

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Corinto Customs Ceded.
Cattle Starving at Brentwood.
Two Hospitals' Operating Theatres.
Firemen Had Heard of a Fund.
Senator Allison's Presidential Boom.
Col. Waring Retracts Nothing.
Drowned in the East River.

Page 2
Verdict Against Mrs. J. T. Cox.
Founder's Day at Vassar.

Page 3
Cyclists' Union to be Formed.
Boston Badly Beaten by New-York.

Page 5
Cuban Rebellion Grave.
Japan Is Not in Danger.

Page 6
The San Francisco Murders

Page 8
Strong Opposition to the Police Bill.
Talks on Physical Training.
The Manhattan Exchange Fails.
William J. Richardson Dead.

Page 9
Zoological Garden Bill Approved.
Mr. Orr Answers Ex-Mayor Hewitt.
A Prisoner's Easy Escape.
Seven Men Were Injured.
Willimantic Bank Ruined.

Page 10
Bears Contract Business.

Page 11
Speculation Active, Prices Higher.

Page 12
Justice Martin Buys a House.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	49	65	8:30 P. M.	78	72
6 A. M.	49	63	6 P. M.	68	70
9 A. M.	56	65	9 P. M.	63	65
12 A. M.	66	68	12 M.	57	62

Average temperature yesterday.....66¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....60⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....52½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. CARLISLE AT MEMPHIS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has formally accepted the invitation to speak at the Sound-Money Conference in Memphis on the 23d of May. It is a perfectly proper thing for him to do, and one that in a sense he is bound to do. He is not only the Finance Minister of the Government, but is an adviser of the President with reference to all matters connected with the financial policy of the Administration, and that policy is by far the most important that the country has now to deal with. His presence at Memphis as an advocate of the principles of sound money must be of real service to the country. His opinion carries a weight in the South which is not accorded to that of any other member of the Cabinet. He is a representative of the best type of Southern Democracy, and though he is in some things more of a partisan than the President is, he is not less likely to be listened to on that account.

Nor is this in any way a question of what is usually meant by "politics." It is political because it must be settled by vote, but it is not a question as to which parties ought to be divided. It is a question of national honor on the one hand and of general prosperity on the other. Sound money is in the interest of all, and not of any class. Unlimited silver coinage is exactly the reverse. It must be mischievous to all except a small and wholly undeserving class, who are striving to get a law that will make them rich, while it must cheat every one else. Mr. Cleveland from the moment of his first election has done all that lay in his power to protect the equal right of all American citizens to money of full and stable value and to prevent the issue of money with which any one could be cheated or oppressed. In this he has been especially the friend of the farmers and the workmen, for they are the classes who would be most readily and shamefully robbed by "cheap money." He is now engaged, in his usual open and courageous fashion, in fighting the unlimited silver-coinage plot, and his Secretary of the Treasury could be doing no better work than in supporting the President in this fight.

THE LIMIT OF COST.

Some very curious arguments have been used in opposing before the Mayor the bill amending the Rapid-Transit act. Many of these have no relation whatever to the amendments of the law, but are directed against the routes and plans of the commission which these amendments in no way affect, unless to make it somewhat easier to carry them out. The most illogical of these arguments are those which are put upon the ground that the routes do not go far enough. Certain people beyond the Harlem River seem to think that they are promoting rapid transit between their section and the lower part of the city by opposing plans which will reach as near to them as is at present practicable, and will be capable of extension as soon as circumstances permit.

But the most strenuous arguments have been directed against the proposal to raise the limit of possible cost, and it is upon this that the most remarkable statements have been made. It has been even assumed that the Commissioners are constitutionally bound to the bond issue authorized in the act of last year, and that the vote of the people at the last election was conditioned upon that as a limit of cost. The vote was on the simple question whether the rapid-transit roads should be constructed at the expense of the city at all or whether the Commissioners should be left to proceed upon the plan, which had once failed, of disposing of the franchise to private capitalists.

The vote was in favor of municipal construction, and it required the commission to proceed with that plan in a prescribed manner, shutting it off from the alternative altogether. The commission had no longer any choice, so far as that question was concerned. The act under which the popular vote was taken and in which the powers and duties of the commission were defined placed no limit of cost upon the undertaking. It provided for an issue of bonds to meet the cost as it should be incurred and declared that the amount of such bonds shall not exceed $50,000,000, "without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained," expressly leaving the way open for an increase by legislative authority. The amendment does not change this, except by adding the proviso that the amount may be increased by not more than $5,000,000 on certificate of the Commissioners "that such increase is made necessary by payments required for any lands, property, rights, terms, easements, or privileges which shall be acquired by said city as hereinafter provided."

We fail to understand the reasoning which assumes that such a possible extension of the limit of the bond issue, on account of an apprehended increase in the estimated amount of property damages in carrying out the commission's plans, is going to sweep away all barriers, involve the city in incalculable expenditures, and wreck the municipal credit. There is one bulwark to the city's credit which neither the Rapid-Transit Commission, the Controller, nor the Legislature can get over or get around, and that is the constitutional limit of indebtedness, and it is a very conservative and an altogether safe limit.

As to the possibility of getting the additional $5,000,000 under the limit, it is plain that if it cannot be got without exceeding that limit it will not be got at all, and it is to be remembered that these roads cannot be built in a year, and in the meantime both the real estate valuation and the Sinking Fund will increase. Another thing should be kept in mind. This is to be an investment and not an outlay for unproductive improvements. The interest and principal of the bonds are to be paid from the proceeds of operating the system, and the city will own the property, which will be worth all it costs and increase in value from year to year, at the same time enhancing the taxable value of real estate enormously.

SUICIDE AND BRIBERY.

There is little chance for doubt that what worried ex-Assistant Fire Chief McCabe and led him to commit suicide was the prospect of having to appear and testify before the committee engaged in investigating the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the bill increasing the salaries of firemen. The only reason he could have had for dreading that ordeal was the necessity of choosing between perjury and giving testimony that would discredit the firemen's association or those acting in its name—in other words, testimony that would tend to sustain the charge of bribery.

It might be going too far to impute the death of McCabe to the bribe givers and bribe takers, but there is an evident connection between the state of mind which induced his act and the corrupt business in which they were engaged. Unwillingness to reveal facts within his knowledge and unwillingness to commit perjury seem to have been what produced his desperate dilemma, and those who were responsible for the facts can hardly contemplate the consequences without compunction.

Mr. Quigg, whose interest in the passage of the Firemen's Salary bill put him in a position to learn what was going on, performed a public service in attacking the corrupt practices at Albany. How far his information was accurate of course we cannot say, but there is no reason to suppose that his own statements were not based upon evidence which he believed to be trustworthy, or that he had any other purpose than to expose the corruption which it revealed for the benefit of the public.

THE BRITISH AT CHITRAL.

The British expedition against Chitral has been so entirely out of the common run of events in the modern world that it is calculated to arrest attention. Indeed, the success of the expedition in its primary purpose of relieving the beleaguered British resident for whose relief it was undertaken is a matter of congratulation, not only for the British Empire, but for mankind at large. For really nobody who considers the mass of evidence of what Asiatics will do if they are left to themselves will be disposed to deny that it is to the interest of civilization that the British shall remain masters of India. It is even to the interest of civilization that the Russians should have made their conquests in Northern Asia and should have imposed their civilization, crude and imperfect as it is, upon what would otherwise have been given over to ferocious barbarism.

The outline that is published of the diary of the siege of Chitral, now raised, that was kept by the imprisoned British resident, heightens the air of romance and adventure that belongs to the whole story, and that seems strangely remote in a world given over to peaceful dealings under the protection of the police. It seems that the ruler of a little hill province, in which the British had established a residency, had made up his mind that he could afford to defy the British power. He relied, it is to be presumed, upon the remoteness and inaccessibility of his mountain kingdom to protect him, which shows that he was supported mainly by his own ignorance. There was a small British garrison in the fort attached to the residency, and it was distant by some weeks of toilsome marching from the nearest point from which it could obtain reinforcements and supplies. These facts made it seem to the Ahkoond a very feasible matter to destroy the garrison, and to defy punishment for destroying it. He found neither of these things feasible. The siege began on March 4, and it continued until April 20. During this time it seems that the beleaguered garrison had nothing to live on except what had been laid in beforehand, and it experienced extreme distress. But it held out until the relief came which the besieger had thought could not be brought. He supposed that the passes which divided his kingdom from British India, and which were very difficult even when the passage was unopposed, could easily be held with a small force. In fact the energy of the relieving force was as remarkable and as creditable as the endurance which enabled the besieged to hold out for more than six weeks. The confident Ahkoond has received new and instructive light upon the exertions which a civilized power is ready to make to save its subjects who are in peril, and the expense to which it is willing to go for that purpose. For it is evident that the expedition must have been enormously costly.

This cost the offending Asiatic will have to pay for his tuition in the ways of the English, who will be likely to take very severe measures with him, in view of the losses they have received. It is very well for him that he did not succeed in a massacre of the garrison at Chitral, for his reckoning would then have been far heavier. Of course the British were bound to rescue or to avenge their countrymen, unless they were prepared to evacuate the peninsula. But the manner in which the rescue was effected will become and remain one of the proudest traditions of the British Army.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT?

Section 3 of the bill known as the Lexow Police bill relates to admissions to and promotions in the police force. Its essential feature is the transfer of the present duties and powers of the City Civil Service Commission and of the Mayor, relating to this subject, to the Board of Police. That board is to prescribe regulations, and to name a civil service board of its own to conduct all inquiries and examinations. The general provisions as to the character and scope of the examinations are the same as those in the act of 1883, and the regulations are required to have the approval of the "New-York Civil Service Commission," by which is meant, we take it, the State Commission.

What is the object of this transfer of power and responsibility with reference to the police appointments? It is clearly a violation of the sound principle of city government by which the Mayor is given general control, subject to such definite and recorded rules as he may promulgate in accordance with the law of the State. The City Civil Service Board is the Mayor's agency for securing the thorough and impartial application of the merit system. Having nothing to do with appointments themselves, they are happily placed for devising and administering such tests as will exclude favoritism or political "pulls," and secure the greatest degree of efficiency. That is the sole function for which they are selected by the Mayor, and that function is extremely important, not only for the sound management of the various departments, but for the fulfillment of the duty imposed on the Mayor by the State law. The Lexow bill in effect repeals the State law of 1883, which prescribes the powers and duties of the Mayor, takes the whole subject of regulations and tests for appointments out of his hands and those of his chosen and trusted agents, and gives the Police Board unlimited discretion, save for the requirement that their regulations shall be approved by the State Commission at Albany.

Now one of two things must happen. The Police Board may use its new power well, and follow the lines of the law of 1883 and the policy of the Mayor and his commission. In that case, nothing whatever is gained. New machinery is uselessly created. The principle of tests devised and applied by an independent commission, with the approval of the Mayor, is violated with no possible advantage. This is one thing that may happen, though it is not likely. It is the very best that can be hoped for. It is utterly unnecessary, and on that ground alone should be condemned.

The other thing that may happen, and is clearly intended, is very different and very bad. The Police Board may abuse the discretion intrusted to it. How easy this will be, and under certain conditions how probable it is, may be seen from well-known facts in the history of the Police Commission. Under the rules before they were amended by Mayor Strong, applicants for appointment to the police force made application either to the Civil Service Board or to the Police Commission. It was found in practice that no applicant got appointed unless he applied through the Police Commission. Again, the medical examination was in the hands of the Police Sergeants, and the inquiry as to character, &c., in those of the Police Captains. The result was that there was practically a complete discretion in the Police Commission as to what applicants should reach the eligible list. How that discretion was used the records of Mr. Lexow's own committee amply show. It made possible appointments through favoritism, political influence, and bribery, and it was "worked for all that it was worth."

If for no other reason, the Mayor should refuse his approval of the Lexow bill on account of the provisions relating to appointments. He has within a few weeks amended the civil service rules of the city expressly to take away the discretion previously enjoyed by the Police Commission. He has required all applications to be made to his Civil Service Board, all medical examinations to be made by an officer of that board, and he has directed that only ten vacancies can be filled at once and only twelve names submitted for those vacancies. With such a recent, direct, explicit, and authoritative declaration as to the safety and propriety of even limited discretion in the Police Commission, he cannot now approve a bill that gives the Police Commission unlimited discretion and strips the Mayor of all control over one of the most important parts of his duties.

THE MAHATMAS.

At the approaching convention of the American Section of the Theosophical Society the followers of Mr. W. Q. Judge will attempt, we are told, to make the American branch an independent organization. Mr. Judge has been sorely annoyed by the refusal of certain eminent foreign Theosophists to accept the messages from the Mahatmas which have been delivered to the world through his agency. Indeed, these envious foreign persons have even insinuated that the messages were "fakes"; that they were evolved out of Mr. Judge's own mind and signed by him with the seal of the Mahatmas without the authority of those mysterious personages.

These charges are vigorously resented by the accused, and he will undertake to declare the independence of the American Section unless they shall be withdrawn with satisfactory apologies.

Obviously, Mr. Judge would not contemplate such a severance if his control of the Mahatmas had not been firmly established, and if he were not confident that the Mahatmas would go with him and stand by him. But if they should become the exclusive property of an independent American organization, how will the foreign sections be able to do business? What will they amount to without the Mahatmas?

We suspect that the reckless accusers of Mr. Judge have overlooked the fact that the Mahatmas, who departed some time ago from their inaccessible lair in the Himalayas and found a new home on an oasis in the desert of Gobi, are no longer residents of that secluded spot, but have become inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia. This migration should be regarded as proof that they intend to stick to Mr. Judge, and it is quite probable that he induced them to come to Philadelphia in order that he might have their aid near at hand during his campaign against his enemies. This is a matter to which Mrs. Besant and her allies have not given sufficient consideration. With the Mahatmas snugly stowed away in Philadelphia, Mr. Judge has stolen a march on his foes, and they will realize it sooner or later.

"SPECULATING IN LIVES."

"Although I know it to be impossible to prevent speculation in buildings, I do not believe it is right to speculate in lives." This is what Mr. Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, wrote to Mayor Strong yesterday in advocating the Tenement-House bill, which is before the Mayor for consideration. It is a striking statement of a very plain principle. The Government has no business even to try to prevent speculation in buildings, which may be a very good thing, and, like speculation in wheat and cotton, may tend to give one of the necessaries of life to a greater number at a lower price. But the Government is bound to see that builders, speculative and others, do not endanger the life and health of the people in order to increase their own profits. And this is all that the Tenement-House bill does.

Prepared with great care, after careful investigation and consideration of all the facts, the bill imposes requirements that can only be criticised, if at all, as too moderate. Mr. Constable says that it "will allow the construction of tenements far safer and less liable to accident and loss of life in case of fire at a cost of from five to eight hundred dollars more than the present construction." This means, at the outside, a reduction of annual income from a tenement of from $30 to $48. Surely that is not an obstacle in the way of enforcing conditions so wise, so humane, so necessary.

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

The suggestion that what seems to be the alliance formed by Russia, France, and Germany for the purpose of putting pressure upon Japan should be met by a counter-alliance of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan herself has appeared almost simultaneously in several quarters. It seems to have been first made by an English member of Parliament in a letter published in London on Thursday. It was enforced by the newspaper to which it was addressed and by press dispatches from London. Yesterday the Japanese Minister at Washington, while he was careful to explain that he was uttering his personal opinion and not speaking for his Government, expressed the belief that the commercial relations of the United States with the far East, and particularly with Japan, were so much more important than those of Germany or France that it would be proper for this country to take part in offsetting any alliance that might be formed, including those powers or either of them.

It is not likely that this suggestion will take much hold of sober people in this country. The alliance of the three powers, if it has been formed, is an alliance on the part of two of them for European purposes. Russia demands that Japan, having secured and guaranteed the independence of Corea, shall violate it for the purpose of giving Russia a harbor on the North Pacific not liable to be obstructed by ice in Winter. Neither France nor Germany, as we have shown, has any interest of its own in urging this demand. Their relations with the far East, whether more or less extensive than ours, are identical with ours, and, like ours, have been promoted by the treaty. But these powers have an interest in propitiating Russia, though their interests here are opposite. France has an interest in attaching Russia more closely to herself. Germany has an interest in detaching Russia from France. One or the other of them, it seems, must be deceived in deciding to take joint action with Russia.

But that does not concern us. What does concern us is the question whether our interests engage us to do anything in the way of "offsetting" the efforts of these powers. Undoubtedly Japan has done much for us, as she has done much for all civilized and commercial nations, in securing freer trade with China. But that part of the treaty is not in question. We have not interfered to prevent Japan from aggrandizing herself at the expense of China. Should we now interfere to prevent Russia from aggrandizing herself at the expense directly of Corea and perhaps ultimately of Japan?

Fortunately there comes to our aid here one of our most rooted traditions, a tradition that we owe to the precepts, as we owe another to the example, of Washington. That is the tradition against "entangling alliances." Although this phrase is Jefferson's, we owe the origin and the formulation of the tradition to Washington's farewell address. It is not out of place to repeat one of its most impressive warnings:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. * * * Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; * * * constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

Thus far during the war in the East we have acted in the spirit of these maxims. Our neutrality has been so unchallenged that the good offices of our representatives in arranging for a convention were accepted by both combatants. It is no more probable than it is proper that we shall depart from this straight course. The sympathies of the American people have been with the Japanese throughout the war. They are with the Japanese now. The indulgence and the expression of these sympathies constitute the one influence that we can rightfully bring to bear upon the present situation. It is no small force, for civilization would be a mockery if civilized powers could lightly incur the condemnation of neutral nations.

The sale in Boston of Poe's "Tamerlane" for $1,450 is one of those events which, to people not victims of the first edition mania, seems to be simply a startling proof of the amazing lengths to which human folly can be carried. Here was a little book of poems, most commonplace as to typography, not very old, as old books go, and every word of whose contents appears in numberless other editions of the poet's works. It had, to be sure, been beautifully and expensively bound by its last owner, but that had nothing to do with the price it brought. The $1,450 was given for absolutely no other reason than because only two copies of this particular edition are known to exist. That there are no more is due simply to the fact that when the poems were first issued, nobody would buy them. The printer, refusing to burden his shelves with stock for which there was no demand, probably sent every copy he had to the paper mill to be ground up and made over into something he could sell. The present purchasers of this "Tamerlane" once paid $1,850 for it. Mr. Maxwell bought the book of them, giving much more than that, doubtless, and after he had spent perhaps $200 in having the book bound abroad, it now brings at auction $400 less than before. Men who really love books, who regard them as literature and not as curios, take but faint interest in transactions like these. What they want is the best edition of a book, not the first. To them the "collector" is a curious sort of a person for whom they have nothing but pity—unless it be a mild and amused contempt.

Whoever accepts Japan's invitation to visit the great national exhibition to be held this year at Kyoto will see, not only an extremely old city, but one with a strange and interesting history. During exhibition years, too, Japan greatly relaxes her troublesome passport system, and by making application through the proper channels, visitors will find no difficulty in securing permission to travel freely through any part of the empire. Ordinarily, any one desiring to leave the treaty ports for the interior must state, definitely and minutely, just what route he intends to follow, and serious trouble is likely to result if he deviates from it in the slightest degree. To the westward of Kyoto lies the province described by Lafcadio Hearn in his "Glimpses," and the city where he wrote "Out of the East" is not far away to the southward.

A Jerseyman has invented a perpetual-motion machine that will run a year. A stock company has been formed at Newark to manufacture and sell the machine. It, too, is warranted to run a year. The inventor, if he manages to get any money out of the company's treasury, is likely to run even longer and at great speed.

NO ATTEMPT TO BRIBE JURORS

This Is What Recorder Goff Says of a Case in His Court.

Caroline Kroft of 250 East Fourteenth Street, who has been on trial in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Goff, on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree, in causing the death of Bertha Kearns on June 20 last, was convicted yesterday.

Before the verdict had been announced an evening newspaper printed a story to the effect that an attempt had been made to bribe some of the jurors. It was said that a man had approached four of the jurors and offered them money to acquit the woman, and that Recorder Goff had issued a warrant for the arrest of the would-be briber.

Recorder Goff said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I know nothing of any such attempt at bribery. There has been none reported to me, and I should certainly have known if any such attempt had been made."

"Don Giovanni" at the Opera.

Mozart's immortal opera, "Don Giovanni," was offered for public delectation at the Metropolitan Opera House, but the public did not appear to be over-anxious to be delighted. The audience was of moderate size, and in the early part of the evening did not appear to be seriously impressed with the importance of the proceedings. As the performance advanced, however, the excellence of some of the work done by the principal singers warmed up their hearers, and before the opera was over there were moments of enthusiasm. The orchestra was out for an evening of approbation, and it greeted Signor Mancinelli, the conductor, with a most profound "tusch" on his first appearance, and subsequently presented him with a floral lyre of imposing appearance. Signor Mancinelli fully deserved the marks of respect bestowed upon him by the players who are under his guidance. He is a musician of catholic taste, of fine feeling, of admirable scholarship, and of unflagging energy. When he sails from America today he will carry with him the good wishes of all music lovers and the hope that next season he will again grace the conductor's chair at the Metropolitan.

Last night's performance of "Don Giovanni" was a repetition of those given earlier in the season. M. Maurel was again the wayward cavalier who created such remarkable history in Spain. He was not in the best of voice, yet his treatment of the recitative passages was a lesson in artistic finesse. His acting was admirable throughout. He was called before the curtain many times and made to understand that his delightful impersonation was thoroughly enjoyed. M. Edouard de Reszke repeated his intensely humorous and excellently-wrought characterization of Leporello. He sang "Madamina" with endless humor and with superb voice. Indeed, he is the only member of the company whose voice shows no signs of weariness. Mme. Nordica was a capable Donna Anna, though her voice did not sound at all brilliant at any time. Mme. Eames was excellent as Donna Elvira. These two sopranos, together with Signor Russitano, the Don Ottavio, gave such a charming delivery of the famous trio that it had to be repeated. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan's Zerlina is one of the best parts, and she was entirely acceptable last evening. Signor Carbone was an amusing Masetto. This afternoon "Faust" is to be given, and this evening the opera will be "Il Trovatore."

INGALLS WILL CONTEST SETTLED

Presbyterian Board and Y. M. C. A. Will Lose Almost $175,000, Which Sisters and Niece Will Divide.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—The famous contest over the will of the late David S. Ingalls of Springville, this county, has been settled out of court.

The exact terms of the settlement have not been made public, but it is said on good authority that the sisters, Hannah and Helen Ingalls, and Mrs. Lulu Monroe, formerly Miss Williams, a niece, the contestants, will receive $175,000, to be equally divided among them. Mrs. Monroe lives at South Haven, Mich. From this amount, however, will be deducted certain claims against the estate, and also the expense of the maintenance of Hannah, who is a lunatic, from the time of the death of Mr. Ingalls—Feb. 6, 1893—amounting to between $25,000 and $40,000. In addition to this, the expense of the litigation to the contestants, estimated at $25,000, will also decrease the settlement.

The value of the estate was something over $600,000. The chief beneficiaries under the will were the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, $200,000; the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $150,000; the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, $50,000; Horace E. Ingalls of Fly Creek, $100,000; Miss Lulu Williams, the home farm, valued at about $20,000; the Young Men's Christian Association, business property valued at $100,000.

The main part of what the sisters and niece will receive will come out of the legacies to the Presbyterian Board and the Young Men's Christian Association.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ON REVIEW

Fine Showing of the Men—Gen. McAlpin Pleased with the Work.

The review of the Twelfth Regiment at its armory last night by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin was one of the best military exhibitions given this season. The regiment acquitted itself in a manner deserving of the highest praise.

There was a large gathering of spectators and, despite the increased facilities of a new gallery, many of the visitors had to stand.

The regiment was equalized by Adjt. Wainwright into three battalions of four companies each, with fronts of sixteen. The first battalion was in command of Major Leonard, the second, Major Brns, and the third, Capt. Content. The regiment formed in line of masses for review in the most perfect manner.

The reviewing officer, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, was accompanied by a staff consisting of Gen. J. M. Varnum, Paymaster General Noyes, Commissary General, and Col. Rogers, aide de camp—all of the Governor's staff.

The passage in review was handsomely executed, as was the formation for the parade in line, which followed. During the latter ceremony medals for marksmanship were presented to 7 experts, 55 sharpshooters, and 403 marksmen. The names of the "experts" were Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Commissary T. J. Dolan, Sergts. W. S. Lamb and W. S. Boyle, Privates A. B. Van Heusen and J. Egan, and Ordnance Sergeant J. Corrie.

Gen. McAlpin made a speech to the regiment, in which he said he was delighted at the fine showing it made.

At the conclusion of the parade there was a largely-attended reception.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin told several officers that he hoped to have all the Adjutant Generals in the United States present as guests at camp this Summer, and that he had already had promises from six who said they would attend.

POLICE JUSTICES WILL FIGHT

To Protect Themselves by Law if the Police Bill Passes.

The Police Justices were surprised when the Police Magistrates bill passed the Senate on Thursday. They had expected that the bill would be killed. Now they admit that there is no doubt whatever that the bill, as amended, will pass the Senate, and, after being approved by the Mayor, will be signed by the Governor and become a law.

The plan of the present Police Justices is to fight the matter in the courts. One of the Justices said last night:

"We believe that, as judicial officers, we are protected from removal by legislation by the new Constitution, and we propose to stand squarely upon our rights. Ex-Judge Noah Davis has already given a carefully considered opinion on this point. We have secured as our counsel in the matter ex-Judge Davis, ex-Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals, Gen. E. C. James, and ex-Judge Charles Donohue. They will initiate proceedings before the General Term of the Supreme Court as soon as it is necessary. The case may become an action for salary due one of the Justices. We believe that, if removed, we should be entitled to our salaries for the remainder of our terms."

It was also learned that the Police Justices have already secured a fund of $6,500 for counsel fees, and that of this about $2,200 has already been paid out. Of the fifteen Justices, thirteen have contributed $500 each for the purpose of counsel fees, and the two who have not as yet contributed are said to be Justice Deuel, (Republican,) and Koch, (Tammany.)

ARE ENTITLED TO AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Commissioner Andrews Believes Police Officials Should Be Courteous.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday Commissioner Andrews declared that any citizen who made complaint to a police official should receive acknowledgment. Capt. Schutz of the Delancey Street Station had failed to reply to a complaint of J. C. Pumpelly, Secretary of the City Improvement Society, that gangs of rowdies congregated in Attorney Street, between Grand and Division.

Capt. Schultz told the Commissioners an investigation failed to find the rowdies.

President Martin said many of the society's complaints were unjust.

Attention was called by Commissioner Andrews to the new civil service regulations which take from the board power to cite members of the police force, from patrolmen up, for examination for promotion.

Mr. Martin said appointment of patrolmen to be Roundsmen had been considered detail, and not promotion. The Corporation Counsel will be asked for an opinion.

FOR ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS

An Attempt Will Be Made to Maintain the State Club.

The State Club at its February meeting appointed L. L. Seaman, H. C. Piercy, Bernard Bigiin, John N. Drake, and John E. Milholland a committee to wind up its affairs. This club was the social part of the Milholland political organization. A resolution was drawn up authorizing the committee to sell all the personal property of the club and pay its debts.

Mr. Wise announced his intention of going to court to-day for an injunction preventing the committee to sell at a private sale. There is a claim that the majority of the club is anxious to freeze out the minority, so that the club may be conducted as a State club for anti-Platt Republicans.

McCarthy—Kopleman.

Mrs. Carrie J. Kopleman and Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court were married yesterday in St. Monica's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis C. Lenes, assisted by the Rev. John J. Boyle.

A special dispensation for the performance of the ceremony had been obt

CUBAN REBELLION GRAVE

Sugar Manufacturers Appealed Vainly to Spain for Aid.

TEXT OF PETITION AND THE REPLY

Mr. Charles Beale's Impression that the Insurgents Are Waiting and Prepared to Continue the Struggle.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Consul General Williams, at Havana, has communicated to the State Department an important telegram sent by a committee of the representative sugar manufacturers, distillers, and merchants of Matanzas to the President of the Spanish Ministry, and the reply thereto, as follows:

Cuban sugar manufacturers urgently ask the Government to grant entrance of colonial sugars into the markets of the mother country on a par with the sugars of its own production, as also the rum we produce; we ask for the free entrance of our molasses and protection for our tobacco.

We ask for the enactment of a law permitting the establishment of banks, with 5 per cent. tax on profits, for a term of ten years, so as to attract capital here.

We ask for the immediate promulgation of the law of agricultural credit, now before the Cortes.

We ask for a reduction in the import duties on articles of prime necessity and machinery, so as to cheapen production.

Economic situation of island desperate; such a terrible economic crisis never before felt.

Governments of other counfries protect their sugar industry the same as that of Spain protects its home industry.

As Spaniards, we ask protection for Cuba. Our producers clamor for first consideration.

The solution asked is indispensable to save the island from imminent ruin.

To this appeal the following reply was received:

To this appeal the following reply was are needed. It is impossible to say when Parliament will be able to deliberate upon them.

BOSTON, April 26.—Mr. Charles Beale, one of the largest, if not the largest, sugar grower in Cuba, is only making a flying business trip to this city. He brings the latest information obtainable. He says that this is the greatest struggle that the island has ever known.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the rebel troops are everywhere gaining the upper hand. They are under cool and skillful, if not experienced, leaders, imbued with the wildest and most fanatical sort of patriotism, and evidently prepared to continue the struggle for years. They have the moral as well as the financial support of all large cane growers, who are tired of the methods at present existing and who would gladly welcome any change.

Asked whether there were any possibility of the insurrection coming to a speedy end from lack of material and money to carry on the struggle, he said that that was the most remote contingency which they had to fear.

If they wished, they could have money enough to continue until they had wearied the Spanish Government. Not only Cuban patriots in the United States and Europe, but financiers and others with enormous sums of money at their command are only too glad to lend the same at a rate of interest which, taken in the light of the seeming precariousness of the struggle, is very low.

In the matter of men to recruit their army, they have nothing to fear, as they can gather any number of recruits in the United States and Mexico, who are only too willing to have a chance to engage in the struggle. Nearly every day one, or even two and three, vessels are crossing from the Florida coast with arms and men.

The leaders of the insurgent army are evidently waiting. They know that they have many resources to fall back upon, and will not risk any decisive battles until the proper time arrives. Then they will throw their full weight into the field, and, Mr. Meale added, "from my personal investigation, I should say that they will not be easily defeated.

"There seems to be a growing sentiment in the island for annexation to the United States, and if the revolutionists are successful I feel confident that such action will be taken. The newspaper reports, of course, have been misleading, but I will say again that this is the greatest struggle ever known in the history of Cuba, and the insurgents are sure to win."

MARTINEZ CAMPOS AT HAVANA.

British Sailors of the Schooner Honor Released on Parole.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

HAVANA, April 26.—Gen. Martinez Campos has spent most of the day in receiving delegations from the Cuban corporations and the army and navy, by all of which he has been assured of hearty co-operation. To these delegations he said he relied upon the co-operation of the public to obtain peace within a very short time.

His police, he said, would be one of strict impartiality. He was satisfied with the army, but he would strictly punish any dereliction of military duties.

Gen. Martinez Campos will remain here only a few days. Then he will return to Santiago de Cuba to direct operations.

Robert Ramsay and John McKenzie, the two British sailors of the schooner Honor, from which Maceo's expedition was landed, who were arrested and brought here as prisoners, have been released on parole, pending their trial.

OSCAR WILDE'S TRIAL BEGUN.

He Pleads Not Guilty and Is Apparently Careworn and Anxious.

LONDON, April 26.—The trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor was begun in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, today. Charles Parker and the other witnesses who testified at the preliminary hearings were called to the stand and repeated the stories they had previously told.

Wilde looked careworn and anxious, and was much thinner than usual. The fact that he had had his hair cut short added to his attenuated appearance. Taylor maintained his air of unconcern.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty. The opening speech of the counsel for the prosecution was a repetition of his previous arguments.

TORIES AND LIBERAL-UNIONISTS.

Salisbury and Balfour Express Friendship for Chamberlain.

LONDON, April 26.—Lord Salisbury has addressed a letter to Mr. E. H. Hulse, member of Parliament for Salisbury, in which the ex-Premier declares that a vast mass of Conservative voters, and certainly the leaders of the party, are desirous that the alliance between the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Parties shall be confirmed and strengthened.

Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, spoke in a similar strain at the annual assembly of the Primrose League this afternoon, adding that the cordiality of the friendship existing between himself and Mr. Chamberlain was unimpaired.

ISAAC PITMAN IS NOT DEAD.

A False Report by the Alleged Associated Press Is Exposed.

LONDON, April 26.—The friends of the venerable Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand known as phonography, were surprised to learn that the announcement of his death had appeared Tuesday morning in several Canadian papers which are furnished with the "news" of the Chicago organization masquerading under the title of the "Associated Press."

Isaac Pitman is in vigorous health. He attended a party at Barnes last evening and a representative of the United Press saw and talked with him at Bath this afternoon.

CASE OF THE REV. JONATHAN BELL

Methodists of Blackheath Will Support His Wife and Children.

LONDON, April 26.—The Methodists of Blackheath have decided to support the wife and six children of the Rev. Jonathan Bell.

Mr. Hall, father of the girl whom Bell is said to have betrayed, is surprised because he has received no communication from America regarding his daughter. He will take steps at once to learn the facts concerning her disappearance and death, and to bring to punishment the persons responsible for both.

The police still say that they have no direct information as to the case.

The Rev. Jonathan, or Fred, Bell, was known in Brooklyn years ago as the Singing Preacher. He was elected pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, on Park Avenue, near Canton Street, and soon became popular.

One of the causes that led to his becoming notorious was the story that the husband of a parishioner threatened to shoot him on sight. Charges were preferred, it is said, against Bell. He was summoned to appear for trial before the members of the church. He failed to appear, and was expelled.

He engaged the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, and preached there on Sundays. At first he drew large crowds, but as the story of his trouble in the Park Avenue Church became public, his congregation dwindled away, and he was compelled to give up the services. The next heard of him was from England, and subsequently from California, where, it is said, he had trouble in another church.

The members of the Park Avenue Church speak in the highest praise of Bell's first wife, who died in England shortly after rejoining him.

Bell was a man of medium height, with dark eyes, and black, curly hair, and his face was covered with scars. It was said that at one time he had been a pugilist. When he first came to America he was engaged in a mission on Water Street, this city, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Boole.

Bismarck Too Weak for Festival.

LONDON, April 26.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:

"The visit of the citizens' clubs in Friedrichsruh has been again postponed. Bismarck is reported to be too weak at present to receive any deputation. Dr. Schweninger is credited with saying that everybody really loving the Prince ought to refrain from visiting him just now."

Norway's Ministers Still Retain Office.

LONDON, April 26.—A United Press dispatch from Stockholm says that Premier Stang and his colleagues of the Ministry of Norway are resolved not to withdraw their resignations, but, at the same time, they will do nothing to embarrass the King. Consequently, they have decided to remain in office until a Ministry is formed to succeed them.

Dowager Empress of Russia Injured.

LONDON, April 26.—The Central News correspondent in St. Petersburg says that the Dowager Empress was injured this week in the palace elevator. The car started unexpectedly while she was helping her pet dog into it, and her foot was caught between it and the side of the shaft. The injury is serious, but not dangerous.

Sentences of Bocas del Toro Rebels.

PANAMA, April 26.—The Star and Herald says the trial by court-martial of the revolutionary invaders of Bocas del Toro has ended with the following results: Sofanor More and Manco Campos, leaders, are each sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and four others are condemned to prison for five years. All of the others tried were acquitted.

Floods Destroy Hungarian Towns.

LONDON, April 26.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says that the Hungarian towns of Mosrin, Kutoz, Vilova, and Rudolphsgrad have been nearly destroyed by floods, and many persons and hundreds of cattle have been drowned. The damage amounts to nearly 10,000,000 florins.

Forger Extradited and Sentenced.

CAPE TOWN, April 26.—William Augustus Lippert, who, after five years' absence from here as a fugitive from justice, was arrested last December in Cincinnati, Ohio, and extradited, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forgeries which aggregated $500,000.

A Firedamp Explosion in Denny.

EDINBURGH, April 26.—An explosion of firedamp took place in a colliery at Denny, near Stirling, this afternoon, while 177 men were working in the pit. Thirteen of the number were killed, and several were hurt.

Steerage Suicide on the Britannic.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The steamer Britannic, from New-York April 17 for Liverpool, reports that on April 24 a steerage passenger named Langewuch committed suicide by hanging himself.

Death of Sir Patrick O'Brien.

LONDON, April 26.—Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., died in Brighton to-day. He was born in 1823, and was a member of Parliament for King's County from 1852 to 1885.

Greek Volunteers Against the Hovas.

ATHENS, April 26.—One hundred Greek volunteers are about leaving here to join the French forces in Madagascar.

KILLED BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO MARRY

Dominico Cataldo's Throat Cut by Young Mary Barbello.

Mary Barbello, twenty-two years old, murdered Dominico Cataldo, a bootblack, thirty years old, yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor in front of 428 East Thirteenth Street, because he refused to marry her.

Although policemen appeared immediately upon the scene, they did not know the murder was the work of a woman, and the murderess might have escaped had she not been eager to confess.

The motive for the murder was jealousy. The woman formerly lived with her father, at 163 Mott Street, but a few weeks ago she went to live with Cataldo at 424 East Thirteenth Street. They had recently quarreled because Cataldo refused to earn any more money until the $800 he had in bank was spent, and because he failed to keep his promise to marry the woman. When she asked him why he did not marry her he answered that he could find plenty of other women to marry. This enraged her.

The woman asked Cataldo yesterday morning to marry her, and he refused. She became angry and followed him to the saloon two doors away, carrying a razor in her sleeve. She called Cataldo to the sidewalk and, for the last time, asked him to marry her. He again refused, and turned to reenter the saloon. Quick as a flash, the woman sprang upon him and drew the razor blade across his throat. It sank deep into his flesh and nearly severed his head from his shoulders.

Cataldo staggered to the corner of Avenue A and fell dying on the sidewalk. The woman did not attempt to escape, but she concealed her razor under a shawl.

Two policemen were attracted by the crowd that gathered around Cataldo's body. They thought the crime was committed by a man. When they questioned the murderess, she led one of the policemen to her apartment, where she threw her bloody razor and shawl into the rear yard. Her young brother was present, and the policeman sent him after the razor and shawl, for he began to suspect that the woman had killed the man. He placed her under arrest and took her to the Fifth Street Police Station, where the body of her victim was taken.

The woman readily confessed her guilt, and explained the circumstances to the police. She was afterward taken to the Union Market Police Station, where there is a matron. She will be arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Somerville, N. J., April 26.—Two coal trains were wrecked on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to-night. The accidents took place—one at High Bridge, and the other at Somerville—about the same time. Both wrecks were caused by broken axles. The cars on both trains were badly wrecked, delaying travel several hours.

Rochester, N. Y., April 26.—Alexander Klein, nineteen years old, was held for the Grand Jury this morning on a charge of burglary. Klein has robbed his father's house three different times. He was turned adrift by his parents some time ago for refusing to work and support himself.

Hazleton, Penn., April 26.—William Dugan and George Weaver were imprisoned in Cranberry Colliery to-night, by a fall of coal. Dugan died while being taken to his home. Weaver has not been rescued.

Niagara, Ontario, April 26.—James Bannister died here to-day, aged 104. He was a refugee from slavery, having escaped to Canada from the Southern States when quite young.

Industrial School Anniversary.

The forty-third anniversary of the founding of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, St. Mark's Place and Avenue A, was celebrated yesterday. The school has about 150 pupils, ranging in age from four to thirteen years.

JAPAN IS NOT IN DANGER

Protest of the Three Allies Was Conciliatory in Tone.

A REPLY HAS NOT YET BEEN SENT

Indications that France Will Withdraw from Objections Not Platonic—Growing Feeling Against Coercion.

LONDON, April 26.—The Daily News has this dispatch from Yokohama:

"The memoranda presented by the Russian, German, and French Ministers at Tokio represented the cession of Liao-Tong to Japan as a constant menace to Pekin, calculated to nullify the independence of Corea; therefore the powers, desiring to show their sincere friendship for Japan, advised her to renounce the possession of this territory.

"The friendliness of this advice was especially emphasized. The note, it was said, was not intended to be an open or covert menace. The impression grows that Japan can rely upon the friendly counsel and good offices of the United States in preventing her being deprived of the fruits of victory."

The latest and most direct information from authoritative sources as to the precise status of the negotiations between Russia, France, Germany, and Japan received here is as follows:

The Russian, French, and German Ministers seperately interviewed the Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, under instructions from their respective Governments, and presented memoranda, as it was stated that the Governments of Russia, France, and Germany, upon examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, found that the possession of the Peninsula of Liao-Tong, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China, and at the same time would threaten the independence of Corea and render it non-effective in fact.

In this sense, and for other reasons, it was stated, it would be a constant menace to the permanent peace of the far East. Consequently, the Governments of France, Russia, and Germany, desiring to show their sincere friendship for the Government of Japan, advise it to renounce the absolute and final possession of the peninsula of Liu-Tong.

The memoranda of the three Governments make it plain that they are presented in the way of friendly advice to the Japanese Government, and are not intended in any way to convey any open or covert menace.

The impression is gaining ground that Japan can only rely upon the friendly counsel of the United States at the present moment. The Governments of Great Britain and Italy have made it plain that they do not intend to follow the example of Russia, France, and Germany, and the great commercial interests of the United States in the far East, which the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace would largely benefit, no less than the constant attitude of the United States toward Japan, lead diplomats to believe that the United States at this juncture will not fail to make such a use of its good offices as will prevent Japan being deprived of the fruits of her victory.

The treaty of peace has already been ratified by the Emperor of Japan, and it would be extremely difficult to make any change. The only effect of Russia's, France's, and Germany's attitude must be to encourage the party in China which is opposed to any moderate and reasonable settlement, and thus to prolong the war indefinitely.

It may be stated in the most positive terms that the reports thus far circulated regarding Japan's reply to the powers are incorrect. The reply had not been sent as late as the evening of April 26, and from intimations received from the highest and most reliable sources here it may be stated that the reply, while moderate and conciliatory in tone, will not contain any recession from what Japan regards as rightfully her due.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says of the joint protest made in Tokio by Russia, Germany, and France:

"There are significant indications that, if anything beyond platonic protests are meditated, France will back out of the alliance. The feeling against coercing Japan grows."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"Li Hung Chang, in his first interview with Premier Count Ito, urged that Japan moderate her demands and avoid encroaching upon the interests of the Western powers.

"Count Ito replied that the affair concerned China and Japan alone, and must be settled without reference to third parties.

"It is believed that the triple action is a surprise to Japan. According to trustworthy advice, Russia has requested China to delay the ratification of the treaty for a few days."

GOT A RING AND DID NOT PAY

Lawyer John M. Finkbone Arrested Yesterday in Brooklyn.

John M. Finkbone, a lawyer, was arrested yesterday in the Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, by Detective Sergt. Wade of the Central Office, this city. He was held for trial in the Tombs Police Court on complaint of stealing a diamond ring, worth $210, from the firm of Charles Keller & Co., of 11 John Street, and in default of bail was locked up in the Tombs. The complaint in the case was made by David Untermeyer, who swore that on Dec. 15, 1893, Finkbone got the ring, promising to return it in 24 or 48 hours if it did not suit a customer he had. He hasn't seen Finkbone since. The firm got a warrant for the lawyer's arrest a month after, but it was only a month ago that Detective Sergt. Heidelberg heard where he was.

He gave his residence as Brooklyn, and added that he lived at one of the prominent Brooklyn apartment houses. His name does not appear in the Brooklyn directory.

Finkbone, in making his statement, said: "I bought the ring for myself. I was introduced to the firm by Gus McGuinness of the Boston Land Company, for which I was agent. It paid me $4,000 commission in seven months. I received a setback about that time, but intended to pay for the ring at the first opportunity. Had Mr. Untermeyer come to me before getting the warrant I would have made satisfactory arrangements to settle."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Sylvester Cahill.

Sylvester Cahill, known as the founder of the pretty town of Cranford, N. J., died of apoplexy at Roselle on Thursday evening. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Cahill was one of the founders and for many years a Director of the Park Bank of this city and a Director in the Elizabeth Water Company. He was born in Ireland on Christmas Day, 1815, and came to America when quite young. He entered into a mercantile life in New-York City and Charleston, S. C., and prospered. He amassed a fortune, the bulk of which, in the early sixties, he invested in real estate at Cranford, N. J., then the little hamlet of Craneville.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Major John R. Jennings, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, died at his residence, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday. The deceased was sixty-nine years old. He was born in Philadelphia, and at the beginning of the war he entered the army. Being an expert accountant, he was immediately attached to the Quartermasters' Department. While at Harrison Landing, Va., he was hit on the head with a rebel shell. He was removed to Washington, where one of his eyes, which was injured by the shell, was taken out. While he was attached to the Quartermasters' Department, he handled millions of dollars, and when he closed his account, upon his honorable discharge, there was but $3 shortage. The funeral took place last evening, from Mr. Jennings's late residence. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn to-day.

—George W. Cammeyer died at his home, 46 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday after a long and painful illness, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a son of the late John W. Cammeyer. During the war he was active in assisting in raising funds for the purpose of making the Brooklyn soldiers who went to the front comfortable. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen.

—Frothingham Fish, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District, died yesterday in Fultonville, N. Y. He represented Montgomery County in the Assembly in 1840 and 1861. He retired from the bench in 1891 through limitation of age. He leaves a wife and three sons. He was seventy-five years old.

—Capt. Robert T. Brown, considered the best drillmaster in the Maryland National Guard, died yesterday in Baltimore. He was the oldest Captain in point of service in the State militia, and had done much to advance the Fifth Regiment to its present high position.

FIFTY THOUSAND FOR A PICTURE

The Van Dyck Portrait of the Marchese de Spinola Brings That Sum at the American Art Association Sale.

A much larger audience and very spirited bidding characterized the second night's sale of the pictures belonging to the American Art Association, at Chickering Hall, last night. The feature of the evening was the sale of Van Dyck's large canvas of the Marchese de Spinola for $50,000, and which was bought by Knoedler & Co., for reshipment to Paris.

Other old masters realized extremely good prices.

The following is a list of the pictures that brought $1,000 or over, together with the names of the buyers where they were given:

"L'Oise a Aureres," C. F. Daubigny; A. Wolff	$1,650
"Sunset," Th. Rousseau; A. Wolff	1,500
"Ravin de la Petite Creuse, C. Monet	1,200
"Sheep Stable," C. E. Jacque; E. M. Gugé	1,850
"Harvest Time," J. C. Cazin; S. F. Paul	1,650
"Trompette des Hassards, d'Orleans"; J. L. Gericault; A. Tredwell	1,250
"Arab at Prayer," E. Delacroix; F. Murphy	2,900
"The Oak," J. Dupré, A. Wolff	2,000
"Printemps," C. F. Daubigny; F. Murphy	3,000
"Milking Time," C. Troyon	5,050
"Flock of Sheep," C. E. Jacque	1,500
"Pond at Ville d'Noray," Corot; Mr. Jackson	5,600
"Peche Royal," E. Isabey; F. Murphy	1,850
"Vuédе Rouen," C. Monet; H. O. Havemeyer	2,600
"Sheep at a Pool," C. E. Jacque; A. Wolff	2,020
"Constantinople," F. Liem; Chris L. Delmonico	2,775
"Antibes," C. Monet; T. L. Manson, Jr.	2,500
"Melting Ice," C. Monet; Henry O. Havemeyer	4,250
"The Ironer," H. E. Degas; Durand Ruel	1,750
"Laundress," H. E. Degas; Durand Ruel	2,200
"A Marriage Scene," B. Gozzoli; H. P. Belmont	1,325
"Legend of St. Catharine," J. de Bourgogne; E. F. Bonaventure	2,350
"A Baptism," A. Alldofer; E. F. Bonaventure	2,500
Portrait of Marguerite Roper, A. Moro; E. F. Bonaventure	2,600
"Portrait of His Father Confessor," Rubens; Knoedler & Co.	5,550
"Mlle. Olivier," Greuze; L. A. Lanthier.	2,150
Portrait Bianca Capello, A. Bronzino; E. F. Bonaventure	4,100
Portrait of Marie de Medicis, E. Porbus; E. F. Bonaventure	4,600
Portrait Miss Kent, Sir Thomas Lawrence; Knoedler & Co.	5,000
"Portrait Study," Sir Thomas Lawrence; C. H. Sprague	1,650
"Lady Hervey," Sir J. Reynolds; B. Ashton	6,100
"Mrs. Beach," Thomas Gainsborough; E. F. Bonaventure	4,150
"Marchese de Spinola," Knoedler & Co.	50,000

The total for the second night's sale was $158,460, this with the $33,327.50 of the first night, makes a grand total of $191,837 for the two nights. The rest of the association's belongings will be sold at the galleries in Twenty-third Street.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Inspectors to be Appointed for Brooklyn—Mount Vernon Sewer Nuisance.

The State Board of Health met yesterday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel, all the members being present.

A delegation from Brooklyn's Board of Health, consisting of Commissioner Emery, Chief Chemist Volckening, and Mr. Van Cott, counsel to the board, were present to ask for the appointment of State Inspectors for Brooklyn. Dr. Emery said that the sanitary interests of the city required the appointment of inspectors invested with the ample powers which such State officers would hold. The city would pay the salaries of such inspectors, who, unlike the local ones, could act at Newtown Creek and Long Island City, as well as in Brooklyn, especially in the inspection of slaughterhouses and milk.

The board granted the request of the Brooklyn delegates, who submitted the names of Joseph B. Taylor, William Taylor, and Gustave Volckening for the approval of the board. The names were referred to a committee.

Dr. Emery also asked the indorsement of the board for the several kinds of vaccine that were used with the sanction of the Brooklyn department during the recent small-pox scare there.

Mr. Van Cott explained that the application was made to the board as a proper measure of defense in the pending law suits for the alleged use of impure vaccine.

On motion of Dr. Edson, the board approved two kinds of the vaccine used, and reserved its decision regarding the others.

After a recess the Board considered a memorial from residents of Mount Vernon and East Chester, asking relief from "a continual menace to the public health and property interests caused by the emptying of the sewage of Mount Vernon into the water of East Chester Creek."

Many leading citizens from Mount Vernon and East Chester were present, and took part in the discussion, which was very animated. It was generally conceded that an intolerable stench was created at the outlet to the sewer, but conflicting opinions were expressed as to the cause of the nuisance, which has been the subject of bitter local controversy for some time. The matter was referred to the Drainage Committee.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Tea at the Wright-Humason School.—An interesting tea was given at the Wright-Humason School, 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon from 4 till 7 o'clock. The drawing room, library, and dining room of the school were thronged with visitors. But what gave especial interest to the occasion was the fact that the bright-faced girls and young men who took an active part in all that was going on, and received with ease and grace, and with evident enjoyment, actually heard not one word of what was being said, except what they "heard" through the eye. For this is a school for the deaf—the only one of its kind in the United States—and its object is not only to give its pupils an excellent education, but at the same time, to teach them to speak and to understand the speech of others by watching the movements of the speaker's lips and face. It was hard for those who chatted with the young ladies and gentlemen of the school yesterday to realize that they could not hear. One of the pupils of the school, who received much attention from all present, was Helen Keller, whose simple and beautiful story has now been told in nearly every language. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dutton, W. D. Howells and Miss Howells, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Hollick, Charles L. Tiffany, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spofford.

—College Girls on the Stage.—Graduates of Smith College of Northampton, Mass., entertained a large audience at the Berkeley Lyceum last night with a performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea," under the management of the Smith College Alumnae. The young women displayed rare skill and grace. The cast was as follows: Pygmalion, Miss Bogue of Montclair, N. J.; Leucippe, Miss Burritt of this city; Chrysos, Miss Alice Walton of this city; Mimos, Miss Mann of Orange, N. J.; Agesimos, Miss Ellen Hill of this city; Galatea, Miss Ella Scribner of Tarrytown; Myrine, Miss Katherine Dean of Springfield, Mass.; Cynisca, Miss Ayres of New-York; Daphne, Miss Katherine Graves of Brooklyn.

—Lecture on Ireland.—Mme. Sigride E. Magnusson lectured in costume at the residence of Miss Mary Phillips, 19 West Thirty-eighth Street, last evening. She chose as her subject "A Sketch of Home Life in Iceland." Mme. Magnusson, who was the representative from Iceland to the World's Fair, is deeply interested in securing educational advantages for the girls of Iceland, and her remarks were of much interest.

—Prof. Fiske's Lectures.—Prof. John Fiske delivered the first of three lectures under the auspices of the Men's Club of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last evening. His subject was, "The Mystery of Evil." A large and fashionable audience was present in the church.

—Engagement of Miss R. M. Brown.—The engagement is announced of Miss R. M. Brown of 931 Madison Avenue, daughter of the late Martin B. Brown, to George Arthur Saportas of Cedarhurst, L. I.

—Yale Glee Club Concert.—The concert given by the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs for the benefit of the Yale crew, at Music Hall, last night, was largely attended.

THOMAS C. PLATT'S TROUBLES

Opposition Through the State Is Growing Constantly—A Conference Last Night in His Rooms at the Fifth Avenue.

Thomas C. Platt is having all the trouble he wants in a political way just now. His followers, while claiming that there is no opposition to his rule outside the city, are fully convinced that the opposition to him throughout the State is growing constantly. Within a few days the anti-Platt movement has been pushed along in a way to surprise the Tioga chieftain.

Those who are manipulating the opposition have been working very quietly in this city and elsewhere to destroy the Platt influences. Here in the city the Department of Public Works and other important municipal departments have thrown their influences against Mr. Platt.

The connection of the name of his closest political friend, "Field Marshal" "Lou" Payn, with the investigation by the Senate committee is also a trouble to Mr. Platt.

At a very late hour last night Mr. Platt was in consultation at his rooms, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with "Lou" Payn, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Senator Raines, and his brother, Lawyer Raines.

Among the other distinguished Senators who were in the city yesterday was that eminent advocate of reform, Senator Coggeshall. He wanted to have it understood that he would not vote for the Police Reorganization bill without the appeal amendment in it. This may be interesting in case the fate of the bill is dependent upon the vote of Senator Coggeshall.

The announcement of Senator Coggeshall was brought out by the report that he had an interview with Gov. Morton in which he promised to support the reorganization bill without the appeal amendment.

Senator Coggeshall said:

The subject of the Police Reorganization bill was not mentioned either by the Governor or myself in the interview I had with him.

I never have said I would support the bill without the right of appeal amendment, and I don't see why I should ever give it my support.

In the first place, it is un-American and un-Republican. It denies to the police the constitutional right of any accused man to appeal to the courts. It would be absolutely indecent and unjust to the many policemen who would be deposed under it without a hearing, and with no power of appeal from the ruling of a board appointed for the special purpose of lopping off their heads. Then, too, there is another view of the question.

Without the right of appeal amendment, the Reorganization bill places much more power in the hands of Mayor Strong with which to pound the Republican Party. Every precedent points to the fact that he would use his power to that end. I fail to see why I for one should give up a knife which I know is to be jabbed into my own vitals.

I don't see why any one is called upon to vote for that bill without the appeal amendment as a safeguard.

Senator O'Connor said last night he believed that all the reform bills would pass, but he was not sure about the reorganization bill. When asked what in his opinion, the Legislature would adjourn, he said that, although the Senate had a great deal of business on hand, he believed it would be possible to adjourn by May 15.

After Edward Lauterbach came down from his talk with Senator Platt last night he expressed the belief that Police Justices Taintor, Deuel, and Meade would be retained on the Police Justices' bench by reappointment after the Police Magistrates bill becomes a law. This gave rise to further rumors that an arrangement had been entered into whereby the peace and harmony of the local Republican factions would be restored and a Platt man left in the Police Department. This is the idea that the Platt men would like to convey at this time, but Mr. Lauterbach and others have been so anxious to tell what they are doing in the interest of harmony that people have got in the habit of forming their own opinions of the kind of harmony that is likely to result.

Additional interest was lent to the harmony rumor last night by the presence in the Fifth Avenue Hotel lobby of Commissioner Brookfield and Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary. They talked with Mr. Lauterbach a few minutes. Both Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Hedges frequently visit the hotel, and there was nothing significant in their visit there last night, except such significance as was given it by the men who want "harmony."

Lexington Avenue Line's Extension.

Controller Fitch yesterday sold the franchise for an extension of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, from Lexington Avenue and East Ninety-eighth Street to First Avenue, to East Ninety-third street, to Avenue A, to the ferry. John B. Crimmins bid the franchise in, representing the Metropolitan Traction Company, the lessee of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Company, at one-eighth of 1 per cent. above the upset price, which is 3 per cent. for the first three years and 3 per cent. for the remainder of the term.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night, to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3 A. M.—Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street; no damage.

3 A. M.—147 Goerck Street; fire in hall; damage, $50.

3:45 A. M.—205 Eighth Avenue; B. Pielsticker, liquor store; damage, $5,000.

4:45 A. M.—268 Cherry Street; vacant room; damage, trifling.

8:45 A. M.—235 West Sixtieth Street; P. K. Gray; tenement; damage, $15.

9:55 A. M.—190 Bowery; canvas sign; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—308 Pearl Street; C. H. Fisher; damage, $500.

10:20 A. M.—239 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—208 East Sixteenth Street; Viola Frank; dwelling; damage, $500.

1:45 P. M.—60 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Burton & King; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—110 West Eighty-eighth Street; E. G. Buchanan, dwelling; damage, $200.

7:00 P. M.—771 Amsterdam Avenue; letter box in flat house of Thomas Scholes; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—Bryant Park Hotel, 660 Sixth Avenue; damage, trifling.

8:20 P. M.—86 Madison Street; tenement; damage, $60.

MARRIED.

BACON—PAYNE.—On April 24, 1895, at 4:30, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, assisted by Rev. Henry R. Freeman of Troy, N. Y., and Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Edith Blanche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Payne, to C. Graham Bacon, Jr.

LANSING—MOFFETT.—At Grace Church, Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 24, by the Rev. Wm. H. Bown, Grace E., daughter of J. F. Moffett, to Louis Sherman Lansing.

McCARTHY—JOSEPH-KOPELMAN.—By special dispensation from His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, at St. Monica's Church, New-York City, Thursday, April 25, by the Rev. Francis C. Lenes, assisted by the Rev. John J. Boyle, John Henry McCarthy to Mrs. Carrie J. Kopelman.

RYLANCE—COE.—On St. Mark's Day, Thursday, April 25, at St. James's Church, Winsted, Conn., by the Rev. Richard Cobden of St. Mark's Parish, New-York City, and the Rev. George Stanley of Winsted, Ellen M. Coe, daughter of the late Col. Nelson D. Coe, to the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York.

SAMMIS—MICKLEBOROUGH.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, 1895, by the Rev. A. H. Goodenough, at the residence of the bride's parents, 489 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Edith Mickleborough to Elmer Grant Sammis.

WENDELL—SWIFT.—At Trinity Chapel, April 25, by the Rev. Wm. H. Vibberd, D. D., Sarah Delano, daughter of the late Dr. Foster Swift, to B. Rush Wendell of Casenovia, N. Y.

DIED.

COLES.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday, April 25, Frances Florence, wife of Thomas L. Coles, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of 1:30 train from Long Island City. Interment private.

FANSHAWE.—Suddenly, at Westchester, N. Y., William Addison, eldest son of William S. and Jessie Jerome Fanshawe, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday, April 29, at 2:30.

HOFFMAN.—On April 24, Catherine Schuyler, widow of Charles Hoffman, and daughter of J. T. B. Van Vechten, late of Albany, N. Y.

Funeral services from her late residence, 515 Lexington Av., Saturday, April 27, 11 A. M. Friends are invited.

HOGG.—Suddenly, April 24, at Silverlands, Manchester, England, Eliza Gilfillan, wife of Adam Hogg, Esq., and sister of Dr. William Gilfillan of Brooklyn.

MERRITT.—On April 26, 1895, at the Strathmore, 253 St. and Broadway, Mrs. Martha C. Merritt, sister of the Rev. Robert Collyer, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

WARNER.—Early Thursday morning, after a short illness, at 161 West 12th St., New-York City, Martha Isabel, youngest daughter of Adelaide Oakley and the late Leonard Warner.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, April 27, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

WHEELER.—Passed into rest at his home, 124 East 27th St., on April 26, Thomas M. Wheeler, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral private.

BAILEY ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

A Dog on His Barge, It Is Alleged, Caused a Girl's Death.

TROY, N. Y., April 26.—Frank Bailey of this city, Captain of the barge American Eagle, was arrested in Albany this afternoon at the request of Superintendent Byrnes of New-York.

Bailey is charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of twelve-year-old Fannie Galligher of New-York, who, it is alleged, was drowned off Bailey's barge on June 20, 1893, at the foot of East Twentieth Street, New-York. Bailey denies the charge.

It was alleged that a mastiff belonging to the Captain seized the girl by the throat and threw her into the water. He says he never owned or had a large dog on his boat.

Special Notices.

A.— The American Art Association's

Great Dissolution Sale

By Absolute Auction.

ORDER OF SALE.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, beginning at 3:30 o'clock at the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, THE BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND OTHER SILVER; SCULPTURE, REGAL EMPIRE TABLE CENTRE SERVICE, CLOCKS, &c. Catalogue Nos. 185 to 296, inclusive.

MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 29, at 3:30 o'clock, at the above galleries. ANTIQUE FRENCH BRASS AND OTHER MET

THINKS DR. GIBSON IS INNOCENT

San Francisco's Chief of Police Believes Durrant Alone Is Guilty of the Murders in Emanuel Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The preliminary examination of Durrant, who is charged with the murder of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont at Emanuel Church, was continued to-day. Elmer Wolfe testified to Durrant's arrival at the house of Dr. Vogel on the night when Miss Williams is supposed to have been killed. Williams admitted that the coat worn by him was very similar to that worn by Durrant. George R. King, the organist at the church, testified that Durrant had a key to the library of the church. The examination was postponed until Tuesday next.

Chief of Police Crowley is of the opinion that there is not a single fact that points to the guilt of any one other than Durrant.

"Dr. Gibson has a perfect alibi," he said to-day. "We have studied him very carefully, and have spared no pains to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statements. It is evident that Mr. Gibson arrived at Dr. Vogel's house at 7:30 Good Friday night. He took part in the business meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and remained in the house until 11:30. These facts Mr. Gibson can prove by abundant testimony, and to me the facts seem conclusive as to his innocence. I believe the facts make a very strong case against the prisoner, and, though every possible action has been run down and carefully investigated, we have not succeeded in finding any facts upon which a reasonable man could construct a theory consistent with the innocence of Durrant."

Speaking of the Lamont case, Chief Crowley said the Police Department would present, if possible, a stronger chain of circumstantial evidence than in the case of Minnie Williams.

"We shall follow Durrant's movements," he said, "up to the time when Miss Lamont met her death, and his relations with her and all the circumstances of the tragedy will be clearly brought out. It seems to me that this case is perfect."

Chief Crowley added that at this time it would not be prudent for him to make public all the evidence in the case, but he intimated that new witnesses would be produced to show that Blanche Lamont was last seen alive with Durrant and in the immediate vicinity of Emanuel Church. It is now understood that Chief District Attorney Barnes will elect to try the Lamont case in the Superior Court before taking up the case of Minnie Williams.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 26.—James Smith, a ranch hand near Delmar, crazed by reading accounts of the Emanuel Church murders in San Francisco, made a murderous assault on Mrs. Maud Frazer, the wife of his employer, yesterday. She escaped and gave the alarm. Constable Bladworth attempted to arrest Smith, but Smith made an attack on him with a dirk knife, and the officer shot and killed him.

Arrested for Voting Illegally.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 26.—Henry Homer, who was arrested, charged with voting illegally at the late election, has been held for the action of the Grand Jury. It is likely that the arrest of two prominent citizens, who, it is asserted, persuaded Homer to vote as he did, will follow.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Clara Morris to Star Again.—Clara Morris, who has been "resting" for some time, has not retired from the stage, as has been repeatedly asserted. The footlights have too many attractions for her to permit of such action at present. Time has been held for her at a number of theatres for next season, and the announcement is now officially made that she will go on the road again. Her tour will begin at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in this city Sept. 15.

To Manage Mrs. Taber.—Theodore Bromley, who successfully managed the Booth-Barrett combination for so many years, will direct the tour of Julia Marlowe Taber next season. Mr. Bromley has been identified with the last death of Lawrence Barrett, so far as the theatrical world was concerned, and his reutrn to active professional life will be welcomed heartily by managers.

—Missed Three Performances.—Stuart Robson has been under the weather" in Washington, and during this week he has disappointed three audiences by not appearing before them. Manager Hayden explained the non-appearance of his star by saying that he had a touch of indigestion. Mr. Robson's indisposition" ruined the engagement from a financial point of view.

—A Theatre Changes Hands.—The Forepaugh Theatre in Philadelphia has been purchased by Thomas F. Kelly, manager of the National Theatre in that city. He will continue the lease of John A. Forepaugh as long as that gentleman wishes to retain it, so that there is no present prospect of any change of policy in the house.

—Roland Reed.—A contract has been signed under which Roland Reed will play an engagement at the Bijou Theatre next season. He will present "The Politician," the new play in which he has proved so successful in other cities this season, but which has not yet been seen here.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:03	Sun sets...6:52
Moon sets...10:16	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:17	9:32	3:11	3:10
Governors Island	9:34	9:56	3:48	3:46
Hell Gate	11:27	11:49	5:16	5:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Cape Haitien	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alvena, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	6:30 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	.....
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands		9:30 A. M.
Prussia, Hamburg		12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		12:30 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Alfred Dumois, Jamaica	.....	.....
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana	.....	12:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY.) April 27.—Adriatic, Liverpool, April 17; Ethos, Kingston, April 18; Campania, Liverpool, April 20; Jersey City, Swansea, April 13; La Bourgogne, Havre, April 20; New-York, Southampton, April 20; Stevia, Naples, April 10; Trinidad, Bermuda, April 25.

SUNDAY, April 28.—Alesia, Naples, April 10; Mohawk, London, April 18; Pontiac, Jacksonville, April 11.

MONDAY, April 29.—Andes, Kingston, April 23; City of Washington, Havana, April 25; Croma, Dundee, April 14; Ems, Bremen, April 20; England, London, April 14; Maasdam, Rotterdam, April 17; Tauric, Liverpool, April 19.

TUESDAY, April 30.—Alene, Kingston, April 25; Furnessia, Glasgow, April 20; Noordland, Antwerp, April 20.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.—Havel-Havel, Bremen, April 23; Teutonic, Liverpool, April 24; Vigilancia, Havana, April 27.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, April 26.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wyoke, Lockman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello April 18, via La Guayra, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Alamo, Lewis, Galveston, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Goldsborough, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to William P. Clyde.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad April 19, via Grenada, with mdse and passengers to George Christal. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, from Hamburg April 12, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:45 P. M.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Spruth, Hamburg April 9 and Havre 12, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Ship Galgate, (of Liverpool,) Kennison, Calcutta 97 ds, with mdse to Carleton & Moffatt—vessel to John R. Livermore.

Bark Ethel Clark (of Digby, N. S.,) Brinton, Cienfuegos 21 ds, with sugar to Perkins & Walsh—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bg Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Olsen, Santiago 16 ds, with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Foulke & Co.

Sailed.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Cape Comino, for New-Orleans; State of Texas, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Britannia, for Marseilles; Salerno, for Antwerp; County Down, for Sagua.

Barks Edith Sheraton, for Azua; J. B. Rabel, for Fernandina; Olga, for Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that so much of Notice to Mariners No. 42 of 1895 as relates to the temporary marking of the experimental electric buoys at the entrance to New-York Lower Bay with oil lanterns at night is hereby amended to read:

Temporarily, oil lanterns, showing a fixed white light, will be hung on each of the experimental electric buoys on the southerly sides, and, showing a fixed red light on each of the experimental electric buoys on the northerly sides of Gedney and Bayside Range Channels.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 56, after No. 280, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 98 and 99.

Chesakeapke Bay, Virginia.—Tangier Island Shoal Lump Lighted Buoy.—Notice is hereby given that on or about May 1, 1895, a gas-lighted buoy, painted red, and showing a fixed white light, will be established in about 30 feet at mean low water, just to the westward of the lump, with 25 feet water on it, on the extreme westerly edge of Tangier Island Shoal. Smith Point Light Vessel, N; Great Wicomico River Lighthouse, N W by W, ¾ W. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 17.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 26.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Third District Lighthouse Establishment:

The sunken coal barge at foot of Fourteenth Street, East River, New-York, having been removed, the red spar buoy marking same has been discontinued.

A whistling buoy with small cone buoy attached have been temporarily moored for experimental purposes close to Gedney Channel whistling buoy on the line between Sandy Hook Lightvessel and the entrance to Gedney Cut, New-York Lower Bay. Both experimental buoys are colored dark red and are unnumbered.

By Cable.

LONDON April 26.—SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York April 13 for London, passed the Scilly Islands today.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Whiton, from New-York April 13 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Manchuria, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York April 11 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Iquique for New-York April 22.

SS Markomannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spruth, sld. from Hamburg for New-York April 23.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at noon to-day.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Capt. Tompsitt, from New-York March 5 for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo April 1.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, from New-York March 6, via Pernambuco, for Santos, arr. at Rio Janeiro April 23.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New-York April 4, arr. at Dantzic April 24.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Daunt's Rock at 8:34 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 26.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 4:20 P. M.

ROTTERDAM, April 26.—SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, April 26.—SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, sld. hence for New-York and Baltimore at 6 P. M. today.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 9 A. M. to-day.

HORTA, Azores, April 26.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa and Naples for New-York, passed here to-day.

EVERY WIND THAT BLOWS

is helping something from somewhere to us—for you. The best wit we have is given to getting only the things that you ought to buy. Some mistakes, of course. We mean that they shall be fewer and fewer.

THE CAPE CARNIVAL

Nearly a dozen Cape manufacturers were knocking at our doors this morning. One of them offered at $10 Capes like those he'd sold at $25 within two weeks. We pick and choose; we are in shape to pick and choose—almost no other retail house in the country is.

And so the Capes keep coming—and going. Unheard-of prices.

Fine clay double Capes, black serge, at $2.50.

Double Capes of fine black serge, trimmed with mohair silk, $7.75.

Black satin Capes, collar and neck trimmed with écru lace, $8; $18 kind.

A handful of very handsome black satin Capes, richly jetted, 5 styles, $9.75 from $21.

Second Floor, Broadway.

DRESSES FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS

Or up to 12 years.

Put the tots in a band box and they'll stay clean—and pale. Why not let them romp and be rosy? We made Dresses and Aprons and all that so cheap that laundering is about the only cost of a fresh dress every day.

Children's Dresses of figured lawn, waist trimmed with 2 rows of insertion, extra large sleeves, pink and blue designs, 4, 6, and 8 years, $1.

Good quality percale Dresses, circular yoke, deep ruffle, trimmed with 2 rows of braid in contrasting colors, pink and blue, up to 14 years, $1.25.

Children's all-wool cloth Dresses, deep ruffles, fancy stitched, forming yoke, gray, tan, and blue plaid effects, 4 to 14 years, $3; regular $6.50 quality.

Children's lawn Sulmpes, embroidered insertion between plaits, extra large sleeves, 4 to 14 years, 50c.

Children's lawn Aprons, waist of pretty embroidered insertion, lace edge around neck and sleeves, sash, 4 to 12 yrs., 35c.

Children's lawn Aprons, deep fluted ruffle around neck and sleeves, edged with lace, sash, 4 to 12 years, 50c.

Second Floor, Fourth Av. and Tenth St.

FEATHER BOAS, $5.90

Real Ostrich Feather—culled, first quality, rich lustre, jet black, pure curl. The equal of any Boas in the regular market at $10.

That's one instance. The whole Boa line is on the same basis.

Is it any wonder that so much of the retail Boa business of the town is centring here?

Broadway.

EMBROIDERED YOKES

Of fine Swiss and Cambric. Some with ribbons, all in newest styles and very dressy. Copies from French patterns and made in our own workroom. That lets us say $1.65 instead of $5.

Broadway.

ANY LITTLE BOY LIKES

The saucy set of a Sailory Suit. You can rig him jauntily just as cheaply as to get the usual slouchy things—if you go about it right.

Boys' Galatea Wash Suits, trimmed with 9 rows of fine braid, extra large collar, 3 to 10 years, $3.75.

Boys' Galatea Wash Suits in fine hairline stripes, extra large blue collar, trimmed with two rows of white braid, anchor on shield, 3 to 9 years, $4.

Boys' Linen Wash Suits, extra large white collar, trimmed with blue linen, white anchor on shield, 3 to 9 years, $4.50.

Boys' English Serge Suits, in browns, blues, cardinal, 3 to 9 years, $5.

Boys' all-wool double-breasted, two-piece Suits, double seat and knees, in fine brown, gray, and tan Scotch tweed, 6 to 15 years, $5.

Boys' light weight Top Coats in tan Covert Cloth, 5 to 15 years, $5.50.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Have you seen the new space and the new fixings and the new goods? Nothing like them, you'll say. Prices tempting, too.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers leave Pier 25, E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, & COXSACKIE BOATS will leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St. N. R., connecting at HUDSON with BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R. for all points East.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS
leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, & Newb'g; week days, 5 PM; Sun., 9 AM.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.
At our two New-York offices, **up town** at 1,225 Broadway, and **down town** at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions, under personal escort, at regular intervals. Round the World Parties, under personal escort, leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Programmes and all information free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
Boston, 332 Washington Street; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Wed., May 1, 8 P.M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Jr. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, April 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Santelli.....May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, April 30
ALGONQUIN.....West Tuesday, May 3
SEMINOLE, Charleston only...Wednesday, May 8
IROQUOIS, Jack'ville direct...Wednesday, May 8
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So., Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. Cent. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | R. L. WALKER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 317 B'way. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II.	May 4, 2 P. M.	Genoa
Werra	May 18, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Ems	June 1, 11 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	June 22, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	July 13, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	July 27, 10 A. M.	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM		Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.	
Trave, Tu., Ap. 30, 9 A.M.		Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM	
Ems, Sat., May 4, M.		Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM	
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM		Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM	
Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.		Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM	

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Saale,	Tues., June 11	Trave,	Tues., July 9
Lahn,	Tues., June 18	Lahn,	Tues., July 16
Fulda,	Sat., June 22	Fulda,	Sat., July 20
Spree,	Tues., June 25	Spree,	Tues., July 23
Ems,	Sat., June 29	Ems,	Sat., July 27
Havel,	Tues., July 2	Havel,	Tues., July 30
Saale,	Sat., July 6	Saale,	Sat., Aug. 3

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., **Bowling Green.**
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philla., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

Columbia,	May 9, 11 AM	Columbia,	Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria,	May 16, 9 AM	A. Victoria,	Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia,	May 23, 11 AM	Normannia,	Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck,	May 30, 11 AM	F. Bismarck,	Je. 27, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.			

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITZBERGEN**—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskiev, Bergen, Hamburg, &c.—by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York. May 1, 11 AM | Paris.....May 29 11 AM
Paris.....May 8, 11 AM | St. Louis..June 5, 11 AM
Berlin.....May 15, 11 AM | New-York..Je. 12, 11 AM
New-York. May 22, 11 AM | Paris.....June 19 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Westernland..May 1, M | Rhynland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon | Westernland..Je. 5, noon
Waesland..May 15, noon | Noordland..June 12, noon
Friesland..May 22, noon | Waesland..June 19, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM | *Teutonic, June 5, 7 PM
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM | Britannic, June 12, 10 AM
*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM | *Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct connections to NEWARK, ELIZABETH, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 185 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway; 125 East 125th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from 23d and 42d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
10:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake, and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 967 Broadway, 158 East 125th St., Chamber and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 P.M.
1:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 P.M.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
6:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. Dining Car, 5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM. daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 527 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to SARA F. BUNCE, William F. Bunce, Nathaniel R. Bunce, Estelle Bunce, Eliza Ferris, Clare Bunce, Louise Fort, Frank Bunce, Beulah Adams Bunce, William F. Bunce, as guardian of Beulah Adams Bunce; Frances Lowndes, Elizabeth B. Oulton, Williametta Cook, Bella Geisse, and Nellie Geisse, send greeting:

Whereas, George W. Bunce of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Bunce, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the

Spring and Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND

SUMMER RESORT
ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 5 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.
Address as above,

3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.

New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.

2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride from New-York via the C., and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.

Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

PALMER HOUSE
NOW OPEN.

Select family resort, at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year.
THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Summer Resorts.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 4 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets to one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

The Elberon,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

PAXINOSA INN
AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.

Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

Excelsior Spring Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A family hotel noted for its excellent table. Ten minutes' walk from Saratoga. Large shady lawns. Modern sanitary plumbing. $10 to $17.50 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and to do plain washing; the other for chamberwork and do plain sewing, or to assist waitress or help with children; country preferred. 192 East 76th St.; no cards; ring Magrinn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid, waitress, and cook; disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping; well recommended. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 44 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and trustworthy person as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at present employer's, 48 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city or country; best references. Suzanne, W., 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving town for Summer wishes to find good situation for her chambermaid. Mrs. Laurence Hutton, 229 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; in private family. M. P., 226 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family. 52 West 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; best reference from last employer. 230 West 18th St., rear room, one flight up.

COOK.—French; first-class; understands all branches of cooking; best city references; wages, $40 to $45; no cards. C. B., 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class French cook; understands all desserts and pastry; country preferred; private family; good reference. 237 East 35th St. M. J.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; understands her business; good city reference. 220 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; three years' best city reference. 958 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK, &c.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; best city references. Alexandrine Jolnet, 269 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; best city references. 872 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By excellent plain cook in private family; country preferred; best personal reference. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—By a steady and experienced girl as cook; plain washing; first-class references. 987 Lexington Av., basement.

COOK.—By a middle-aged French woman as good cook in private family; city or country; best references. Julie, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young girl; competent cook; city reference. 424 3d Av.; ring third bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' TAILORESS, formerly with Worth and Altman; thorough cutter and fitter; artistic designer; tailor-made costumes, fancy waists, evening, reception gowns; wedding, stage dresses a specialty; engagements, $2.50 per day. French Dressmaker, 303 East 79th St., basement.

DRESSMAKER.—As seamstress, and to do light chamberwork in private family; can cut and fit; city or country. 356 East 72d St., Room 7.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a highly-accomplished young Swiss lady to accompany family or lady to Europe as governess or companion; excellent linguist; musical; experienced traveler; willing to be useful; highest references. H. F., 71 West 105th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in small American family; good personal reference. K. A., Box 831 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swiss girl; willing to do general housework; city reference. L. P., 157 East 27th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By two competent girls to do the work of a small family; best city reference. Hanly Bell, 369 West 52d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid in private family. A. Svenson, 345 East 41st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will be disengaged in a few days; an experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer; accustomed to travel; best city references; English Protestant. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Maid to lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; accustomed to travel; city reference. 250 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; best city reference; family going traveling preferred. Friday, 318 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; first-class city references. A. T., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork. Call at present employer's, 13 East 47th St., from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.

LAUNDRESS.—By second laundress in a private family or would travel with a lady going to Europe. Mary Graham, 2,099 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and chambermaid; in small private family; five years' best city references. S. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place a respectable woman, either as laundress or housemaid; excellent references. 33 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; present employer can be seen Friday, from 9:30 till 11 A. M. 55 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, Friday, from 11 to 1, 11 West 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; American family preferred; satisfactory reference; will go to country. 221 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl in a private family; personal reference given. J. A. T., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress to go out the first of the week or to take washing home; reference. 431 West 16th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 244 East 45th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By German woman as child's nurse; can do sewing or assist with light chamberwork; good references. Call, Friday and Saturday, from 9 to 11:30, at 106 East 36th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; capable of taking care of a baby or older children; the best references. 413 Lexington Av., corner of 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge baby from birth; bring up on bottle; city reference. 204 East 44th St., ring McCormick's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that thoroughly understands the care of an infant; personal reference. K. B., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Young woman wishes a baby to care for; mother's care and comfortable home. M. B., Box 104 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; city reference; city or country. M. J., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging. 52 West 57th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Take butler's place; in good private family; will go to country; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; highest reference; wages, $20. M. H., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 42 West 58th St.

WAITRESS or WAITRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—In small American family; no objection to country for Summer; personal reference. M. L., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; English-trained; good carver and quick; city or country; highest testimonials. 143 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; will help with chamberwork; no objection to country; best references. 205 East 40th St., care of Willis.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes situation for her Protestant waitress, whom she can highly recommend; city preferred. 81 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant waitress; competent; would take parlormaid's place; good city reference. 152 East 39th St., Ramsey's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; washing and ironing to take home or by day. Mrs. Brown, 1,821 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING.—By a respectable young woman to go out by the day to clean in private families; best city reference. 173 East 77th St., Harmon's bell.

HAIRDRESSER.—Competent; in store. J. F., 208 East 110th St.

MANICURE.—Wishes few private customers; at home or out. 26 West 19th St.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced and competent butler; is an intelligent, perfectly reliable, and sober man; conscientious, obliging; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; also other excellent references. Benson, care of A. D. T. Office, 987 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a young French Canadian; five years' experience; speaks good English and has first-class references; leaving on account of family going to Europe; will be disengaged May 1. Philip, 39 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER, VALET, or YACHT STEWARD.—Thoroughly experienced; good city references; capable, willing and obliging; could take full charge of large establishment or travel; age, 38; height, 5 feet 10 inches; single. English, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; knows his duties thoroughly; neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler or first-class second man; young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good city personal reference. H. D., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced and competent man; also a good valet; five years in last place; personally recommended. 155 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 259 5th Av.; Charles.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Swede, 25, who thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. A. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—HOUSEMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple, together; city or country; very good city reference; wages moderate. F., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class Frenchman; single; age, 32; in a private family; city or country; best city reference. A. L., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; understand all branches; able to take charge of dinner parties; first-class references. R., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; French; age, 30; single; will be highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' testimonials; city reference. H., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed; competent young man; city or country; good, willing worker; neat appearance; three years' personal references. Thomas, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class city references; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; strictly temperate; of good appearance. J. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young English trained butler; tall, of neat appearance; first-class London references; two years' personal city references. C. C., 125 East 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; understands all branches; able to take charge of dinner parties; first-class references. R., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced young man; single; also is a good valet; five years in last place; best city reference. H. H., care of Mrs. Conningham, 155 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent in the discharge of his duties; good valet; best city reference. E. J., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; French; with best of reference from present employer. 26 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; single; long city reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, 9 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; good valet; can furnish first-class city personal and written reference. Butler, 995 6th Av., Barwell's bell.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; best city references. Apply at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; Protestant; in private family; city or country; good city reference. P. G., Box 131, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single handed or otherwise; personal city reference; age, 35; single. E. M., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age, 28; can be well recommended; single. R. Carter, 13 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a first-class situation for her butler. H. Dorsey, 9 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 28 years old; in private family; two years' personal reference from last place. Dupraz, 152 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

GROOM.—By young man in private family; excellent character; trustworthy; willing and obliging; city or country. V., Box 152, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—By young Englishman; first-class city or country; best personal reference. R. J. G., 823, 240 East 79th St.

GROOM.—By young man; first-class rider; thoroughly understands his duties. 163 East 70th St., stable.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad desires to secure for his coachman a situation; will recommend him as competent and reliable. 14 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged Englishman; personal and written references, A1; city or country. S. C., care of E. C. Stapp, 153 West 98th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotchman; 35 years old; unexceptionable references from previous and present employers; leaving on account of family going abroad. J. W., 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By experienced young man; English; good references. K., 151 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; can be highly recommended by present and former employers. P. C., 42 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—City or country; understands his business; best of references. T. Rodgers, 344 7th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Easily Done.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"What's the matter, Bobbs? you look out of sorts."

"That's the way I feel, too. I'm tired of work; tired of life; tired of everything. I'd like to go bury myself somewhere where the face of man is never seen and his voice never heard."

"Why don't you get a job in a store that doesn't advertise?"

Misunderstood.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"What have you got to-day?" inquired the guest of the waiter.

"I have a bad toothache, Sir," was the reply he made, a few moments before losing his job.

Every Man's Hand Against Him.

From The Washington Star.

"Have you any friends in this city?" asked the paying teller at the bank.

"No," he replied; "I'm a baseball umpire."

For a Retainer.

From The Wilkes-Barre Leader.

There is no question so simple but that you can get two good lawyers to disagree on it.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Disengaged by employer's death; thoroughly competent in his duties; all around a first-class man on gentleman's place; absolutely sober; willing and obliging; very handy; three years in last place; very highly recommended. Joseph, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By North of Ireland Protestant; age, 30; thoroughly competent in every respect; best city references as careful driver from past and present employers; disengaged because of family going to Europe; sailed 24th inst. J. McContey, 312 West 52d St., stables.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; fifteen years' city reference; last employer can be seen; understands his business thoroughly; wife will board grooms; first-class laundress. F. H. B., care J. B. Brewster, 479 5th Av.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—I would like to secure a position for my coachman, (single,) whom I can highly recommend; I am parting with him on account of an extended trip to Europe. Address, private residence, 5 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Call, present employer's, 1 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; four-in-hand and perfect horn blower if required. Call or address 536 5th Av., between 1 and 3, or after 7 P. M.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; country preferred. E. G., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' last place; best city and country reference; last employer can be seen. G. S. Penrose, 142 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; take good care of everything in his charge; road horses; good references. Coachman, Curley, carriage builder, 1,661 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. J. C., 6 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; nine years' first-class city and country reference; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness. L. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Just left his place; perfect horseman; good driver; highly recommended from last employer, who can be seen; to engage for the country; no objection to housework. Steady, Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. T. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class family coachman; married; experienced city driver, &c.; has his own livery; excellent city reference. Thomas, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; English; age, 35; thoroughly competent to take full charge; polite and obliging; best reference; horn, road work, &c. K., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28 years; country preferred; best of reference. J. Ross, Everington, Westchester County, N. Y.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a young German; thoroughly understands his duties; good footman; best references. S., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Aged 25; best city references. S. Robinson, care of Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, 33 East 39th St.

SECOND MAN.—By generally useful man as indoor servant in private family; first-class city references. M. Burk, 113 West 62d St.

SECOND MAN.—Indoors; by young Englishman; just landed; good references from best families in England; age, 23. C. P., 244 East 25th St.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly competent; tail and good appearance; also good valet; best city reference. E. J., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Where three are kept, or single-handed; age, 24; 5 feet 10 inches; good city reference. Tait, 361 8th Av., Brooklyn.

SECOND MAN.—Good second man and valet; first-class references. D. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a handy, reliable man; good appearance; accustomed to horses and lawns; can milk; best references. V. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—For gentleman's place; understands all about horses and cows; can milk; also the care of lawns; strictly temperate. W., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; understands care of horses and cows. K. L., Box 201 Times.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY.—By an elderly gentleman of experience, having excellent family and business connections, as private secretary to a gentleman or lady of wealth; best of references given. A. H. L., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Thorough servant, having strictly temperate husband, would like the care of gentleman's house; excellent cook; Protestant; best city reference. Address, all week, American, Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—In respectable family; German; personal references. G. H., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

A SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a flat; small family. Apply, Mrs. Speiden, 102 West 84th St.

WANTED—Young girl for general housework; must be good plain cook; no washing. Call, from 11 to 2, at 139 West 49th St.

WANTED—For general housework in a family of one a respectable Protestant girl; reference required. S. C. Berrey, 104 Walker St.

WANTED—Until July, laundress to assist with chamberwork. Call, Saturday, before noon, at 107 East 69th St.

WANTED—Lady stenographer, typewritist, and telegraph operator for stock broker's office. Address A. R., Post Office Box 1,634, New-York.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—By fire insurance company a junior clerk as assistant to book; state residence, age, and insurance experience, also salary expected. Address Pacific, Box 146 Times.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —JOSEPH L. MOSS, Jr., plaintiff, against CHARLES HENRY MOSS, defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1895.

WM. WIRT. HEWETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Seventy-two 50-100 dollars, with interest from January 1st, 1895, and with costs of this action.

WM. WIRT. HEWETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Charles Henry Moss, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated April 25, 1895, and upon that day filed with a copy or the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in New-York City, in which office the original complaint was filed March 28, 1895.

WM. WIRT. HEWETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap27-law6wS

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and Agnes Blair, his wife; Clinton Bank, Abijah Weston and Charles Weston, doing business under the firm name of A. Weston and Son; Louis Hohn, Joseph Kennedy, Louis Borstleman, (otherwise known as Louis Bolstleman,) John Brendel, Arthur Small, Edward Easton, William Easton, and Frederick Easton, doing business under the firm name of C. P. Easton and Company; Henry C. Graves and Henry D. Steers, doing business under the firm name of Graves & Steers; Edward W. Rathbun and Charles H. Bond, doing business under the firm name of E. W. Rathbun & Co.; Charles D. Rousseau and John B. Rousseau, doing business under the firm name of C. D. Rousseau & Son; Granger A. Hollister and George C. Hollister, doing business under the firm name of Hollister Bros.; John F. Rust and Charles A. Rust, doing business under the firm name of Rust Bros. & Co.; George B. Currie, William H. Weaver, William McEchron, William E. Speir, (otherwise known as William E. Spier,) and Henry A. Bowden, (otherwise known as Henry A. Bowdon,) doing business under the firm name of W. H. Weaver & Co.; John C. French; Benjamin H. Parkhurst, John C. French, and Jay Beard, doing business under the firm name of Parkhurst, French and Beard; Union Bank in Buffalo, Third National Bank of Buffalo, Philip W. Scribner, Henry D. Steers, Lemon Thomson, Queen City Bank, Exchange National Bank of Olean, N. Y.; The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, E. W. Scribner Lumber Company, Samuel B. Willis, George Ringler & Company, John Fischer, Francis Neppert; Lily W. Churchill, Henry Adams and William K. Lockman, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased; Jacob Deutsch, doing business under the name of The Deutsch Manufacturing Company; Charles Bradley and Mary Bradley, his wife; United States Trust Company of New-York, Sigmund L. Salomon and Nathan Greenfeld, doing business under the firm name of Salomon and Greenfeld; Charles J. Burnett; and Hannah Lublin, doing business under the name of The Empire Stay Company, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Arthur Small, Edward W. Rathbun, doing business with Charles H. Bond under the firm name of E. W. Rathbun & Co.; John F. Rust and Charles A. Rust, doing business under the firm name of Rust Bros. & Co.; John C. French; and Benjamin H. Parkhurst, John C. French, and Jay Beard, doing business under the firm name of Parkhurst, French and Beard:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated April 9th, 1895, and filed on April 11th, 1895, with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 20th day of November, 1894, nunc pro tunc as of the 23d day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, April 11th, 1895.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and Agnes Blair, his wife; Clinton Bank, Abijah Weston and Charles Weston, doing business under the firm name of A. Weston and Son; Louis Hohn, Joseph Kennedy, Louis Borstleman, (otherwise known as Louis Bolstleman,) John Brendel, Arthur Small, Edward Easton, William Easton, and Frederick Easton, doing business under the firm name of C. P. Easton and Company; Henry C. Graves and Henry D. Steers, doing business under the firm name of Graves & Steers; Edward W. Rathbun and Charles H. Bond, doing business under the firm name of E. W. Rathbun & Co.; Charles D. Rousseau and John B. Rousseau, doing business under the firm name of C. D. Rousseau & Son; Granger A. Hollister and George C. Hollister, doing business under the firm name of Hollister Bros.; John F. Rust and Charles A. Rust, doing business under the firm name of Rust Bros. & Co.; George B. Currie, William H. Weaver, William McEchron, William E. Speir, (otherwise known as William E. Spier,) and Henry A. Bowden, (otherwise known as Henry A. Bowdon,) doing business under the firm name of W. H. Weaver & Co.; John C. French; Benjamin H. Parkhurst, John C. French, and Jay Beard, doing business under the firm name of Parkhurst, French and Beard; Union Bank in Buffalo, Third National Bank of Buffalo, Philip W. Scribner, Henry D. Steers, Lemon Thomson, Queen City Bank, Exchange National Bank of Olean, N. Y.; The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, and P. W. Scribner Lumber Company, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Arthur Small, Edward W. Rathbun, doing business with Charles H. Bond under the firm name of E. W. Rathbun & Co.; John F. Rust and Charles A. Rust, doing business under the firm name of Rust Bros. & Co.; John C. French; and Benjamin H. Parkhurst, John C. French, and Jay Beard, doing business under the firm name of Parkhurst, French and Beard:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated April 9th, 1895, and filed on April 11th, 1895, with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 20th day of November, 1894, nunc pro tunc as of the 30th day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, April 11th, 1895.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

ap13-law6wS&my25

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, QUEENS County.—AMELIA V. W. FISHER, plaintiff, against JAMES COCKS and Jane Cocks, his wife; George H. Box and Sarah A. E. Box, his wife; Julia J. Whitlock, and Wilbur H. Whitlock, her husband; Roseaitha A. Rideout and Elbridge G. Rideout, her husband, and J. Walter Thompson, whose first name is unknown to plaintiff, but who is known as J. Walter Thompson, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Trial is desired to be had in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated February 16th, 1895.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New-York City.

To the defendants James Cocks, Jane Cocks, and Roseaitha A. Rideout: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Willard Bartlett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of March, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, Jamaica, Queens County, New-York.—Dated New-York, March 28th, 1895.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New-York City. mh30-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, QUEENS County.—AMELIA V. W. FISHER, plaintiff, against JAMES COCKS and Jane Cocks, his wife; George H. Box and Sarah A. E. Box, his wife; Julia J. Whitlock, and Wilbur H. Whitlock, her husband; Roseaitha A. Rideout and Elbridge G. Rideout, her husband, and J. Walter Thompson, whose first name is unknown to plaintiff, but who is known as J. Walter Thompson, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Trial is desired to be had in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1894.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New-York City.

To the defendants, James Cocks, Jane Cocks, and Roseaitha A. Rideout: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Willard Bartlett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of March, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, Jamaica, Queens County, New-York.—Dated New-York, March 28th, 1895.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New-York City. mh30-law6wS

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Take notice, that the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Martin F. Hatch, Auctioneer, a lot of judgments and accounts due to SIMON DESSAU, and also a one-half undivided interest in certain real estate, located in Blooming Grove Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, and known by the lot numbers 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 201, and lot No. 263 in Green Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania.

A list of said judgments and accounts, and a more particular description of said real estate can be had of the undersigned, or at the office of his attorney.—Dated, New-York, April 19th, 1895.

GEORGE LEWIN, Assignee.
No. 108 Fulton St., New-York City.

GEORGE W. GALINGER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 5 Beekman St., New-York City.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Roomers Wanted.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely-furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Large, handsome rooms, families and gentlemen; with board; references exchanged.

FLORAL PARK, N. J., 15 MILES FROM NEW-York; private family would board two couple; no children. Post Office Box 42.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 118 EAST.—Exceptionally select square and en suite; references.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—A gentleman going to Europe will relet his room, with private bath, very low during the Summer.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for doctor or light business. 164 West 47th St.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Home and school for little children. Best of care given. Open all the year. Children taken too young for instruction. Highest references. Gray Towers, East Orange, N. J.

Auction Sales.

Great and Final Art Sale
JNO. H. FRENCH, Auctioneer, WILL SELL

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,
MAY 1st, 2d, AND 3d,
AT THE
REYNOLDS ART GALLERY,
286 5th Ave.

This sale comprises the entire balance of their collection, including Miniatures, Statuary, and Bronzes. A superb collection of Ivory Carvings, &c.

THE OPPOSITION STRONG

Views of Leading Citizens Against the Bi-Partisan Police Bill.

A TIME TO STAND FOR PRINCIPLE

Theodore Sutro Thinks Mayor Strong Will Reject the Measure—Talks with Moses Hirshfield and Others.

As the time draws near for the public hearing on the Bi-Partisan Police bill before Mayor Strong the public interest in the action that he will take increases.

The Committee of Seventy will be represented in opposition to the bill at the City Hall next Wednesday, the day of the hearing, by a sub-committee, as will also all of the other organizations that joined hands to elect Mayor Strong. In addition there will undoubtedly be many persons who will wish to impress their views upon the Mayor, either for or against the bill.

Many persons who will attend the hearing are fearful that Mayor Strong will compromise with the Legislature and approve the bill. This feeling has arisen from indefinite statements, credited to the Mayor, that have been published. Some persons say that if the Mayor accepts the bill it will be because he thinks he can gain more for the city by compromising with than by antagonizing the leaders of the Republican Party.

It has been impossible to find any one to whom he has said what he will do in relation to the bill. Because of this lack of positive knowledge those who did the most to elect him are very active in bringing out the feeling against the bill. Since The New-York Times published the bill in full it has been more thoroughly understood. It has been a subject of general conversation all over the city, and a strong opposition to it has been developed.

In speaking of the bill yesterday and the action that Mayor Strong may take on it, Theodore Sutro said:

"This is a case where a stand for principle should be made. Every person thinks that we should have a non-partisan Police Board. We fought for that principle; we made a winning fight on it, and now we should stand for it. Mayor Strong, who was then our leader, should now give all the aid in his power that our principle may be carried to its logical conclusion.

"If he approves that bill he will sacrifice his own position and that of the friends who elected him. I do not want to place my opinion against that of Mayor Strong, but that is the way I feel, and I know that thousands of others feel the same way.

"It is true that if the Mayor accepts the bill and appoints Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant as Commissioners the board might be considered practically non-partisan; but that would simply be because of the high reputation of his appointees. It would in no way affect the principle, as they would have to be appointed because of their political beliefs; and, in reality, partisanship would still exist, although its evils might never be made manifest while these men hold office. It is not a question of men so far as this bill is concerned. It is a question of principle, and the principle should not be departed from. I shall attend the hearing, if possible, although I really think that he will not consider the bill favorably."

Moses Hirshfield said: "I have watched the course that The New-York Times has pursued in relation to the Bi-Partisan Police bill with a great deal of interest. It has undoubtedly reawakened the interest of the public in this matter, an interest that was positive and far-reaching during the late campaign, but which undoubtedly slumbered more or less after Mayor Strong was elected and the strain of the election had passed. I think it has taken the right means to make the politicians aware that there are those in the community who have an eye for the welfare of the city without any ulterior motives.

"It is not an easy matter to determine from his few utterances upon the subject what Mayor Strong will do with the bill. He has not said enough, or at least if he has it has not been made public, to indicate whether he will stand up squarely for that which the people demand, or whether he will accept the bill as a compromise measure and consider that the people should be thankful for what he can get for them.

"Whatever he may think upon the matter, there can be no doubt as to what those who laid aside their party affiliations last Fall and helped elect him think.

"There were but two opinions upon the necessity for divorcing politics from the Police Department last Fall, and surely nothing has occurred since to change the mind of the people. We Democrats worked and voted for home rule and personal responsibility in the administration of the city's affairs. Our convictions were earnest and deep rooted. They arose mainly from the showing that was made of the Police Department when the investigating committee disclosed its iniquities, all of which are unquestionably due to the influence that politics has had upon the force for years.

"It will be too bad if, in his effort to gain a little something that he considers will be beneficial, he sacrifices the good opinion of the community. The strength of the public opinion that is now behind him is his greatest force, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to recognize it.

"If he once compromises with the politicians his influence will be greatly impaired. There will be two reasons for its impairment. First, those who now are willing to do almost anything to sustain him will cease to give him the powerful support in the future that they have in the past; and, second, the politicians will consider that he is no more sincere than they are, and will try to temporize and deal with him upon every occasion.

"If he ever lets the politicians get such an advantage over him, as he would by accepting this bill, which he and they know is contrary to the principles upon which the political overturning was made, his usefulness will be impaired, if not wholly gone. He has reached the first really critical point in his administrative career. His action in this matter will color all of his future actions, and he cannot now afford to weaken in the least.

"He should disapprove the bill. By so doing he will strengthen his position in the public confidence, of which, it is safe to say, he has a greater share than any man who has held the Mayor's office for years. Elected as a non-partisan, he should do all in his power to keep the departments free from partisanship, and, above all others, the Police Department."

M. D. Mason of the firm of N. H. White & Co. of 21 and 23 Maiden Lane said:

"A crucial moment in Mayor Strong's administration is approaching. For my part, I am confident that he will see his duty clearly and perform it."

Frederic G. Weller said: "Of course, I do not know how Mayor Strong considers the bill, but I know how all of my friends consider it. If it becomes a law, it will be a step backward and will tend to dishearten those who released the city from Tammany's grasp and placed it as they supposed, under the administration of men who think more of properly governing the city than they do of party spoils.

"If it becomes a law over the Mayor's disapproval, he cannot be blamed; but if it becomes a law with his approval, he will certainly be blamed, if not executed, by those with whom he has been most familiar all his life. No one has yet objected to his administration, unless it may be some unsuccessful office seekers, but if he accepts the bill he will so shake public confidence in him that he may never recover from it, no matter what the rest of his administration may be. He cannot afford to make any compromise, and if any of his friends think that he is liable to, they should labor with him earnestly and show him the error that he is about to commit."

No More Jurors for McLaughlin.

No additional jurors were obtained yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where a jury is being selected to try Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin.

Court was opened with nine jurors in the jury box, and, although two others were added to them during the day, just before court adjourned, they were challenged by the defense.

WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON DEAD

Long Identified with Brooklyn's Surface Roads, He Was Prostrated by the Recent Strike.

William J. Richardson, who for years was Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company up to the time it was purchased by the Brooklyn Traction Company, and who was a Director in the latter organization, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, this city, yesterday morning from spinal meningitis after an illness of seven weeks.

He was a Director of the company, and the President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Aid Association, an organization started by his father, the late William Richardson. The two positions clashed during the recent strike, and he was attacked with nervous prostration. He was compelled by the action of the officers of the Brooklyn Traction Company about a week ago, while sick in the hospital, to retire from the Board of Directors.

Mr. Richardson was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1849, and was educated at the State Normal School. In 1864, when his father became President of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, and with his family moved to this city, William went to work in a hardware store. In 1867 his father secured control of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, and he then became an assistant to his father. He also studied at the Polytechnic Institute, and was one of the members of the alumni of that institution. When his father organized the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company he became the Secretary of the company, and filled that position until the reorganization by the Brooklyn Traction Company. It was said that there was an agreement between William Richardson and the new syndicate by which his son was to continue to act as Secretary, but after his father's death no such agreement could be found, and Benjamin Frick was elected Secretary. Mr. Richardson had been Secretary and Treasurer of the American Street Railway Association since 1882, and he opened an office in the Franklin Trust Company Building, in Montague Street, Brooklyn. He was frequently to be seen on the street accompanied by a Great Dane, which Mr. Richardson said was his health monitor, for if it was not for the dog he would be prompted to ride on the cars.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Carrington Raymond, the daughter of John H. Raymond, President of Vassar College.

He leaves a wife and five children, three daughters and two sons. He also leaves a sister and two brothers, one of them being Dr. John Richardson.

The funeral will take place from the Hanson Place Baptist Church on Monday afternoon, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon will officiate.

THE MANHATTAN EXCHANGE FAILS

Baldwin Brothers Company Had Been Interested—A Concern of That Name Recently Failed in Boston.

After an existence of two weeks, the Manhattan Exchange, which had showy offices at 10 Wall Street, announced its inability to pay its debts.

The managers said that the capital of $200,000, which had been paid up in full at the time of incorporation had been entirely exhausted. It was understood that there would be quite an excess of liabilities in addition to the loss of capital.

The Manhattan Exchange was an evolution of Baldwin Brothers Company. A concern of that name failed in Boston about ten days ago, carrying with it branch establishments scattered through New-England. The Baldwins here said they were not interested in the Boston business. The coincidence was noted, however, of the Boston failure and the change of name here.

The New-York business had branches throughout this State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada. The exchange connections were never specified, beyond the general declaration that it had business on all of them. Trading on margins earns commissions for brokers, regardless of the course of the market, but betting against a crowd of speculators in a bull market is apt to be disastrous.

There was no occasion to announce yesterday's failure at any of the Exchanges, for none of them knew the Manhattan Exchange. Its reputation was that of a bucket shop, and it was the first of its class to be submerged by the recent wave of prosperity.

F. E. Baldwin, the President of the company, was seriously ill in Boston. His associates were L. Fulenwider and G. L. Babcock. They thought that if Mr. Baldwin had been well his ingenuity might have averted a failure. Charles A. Baldwin of 40 Wall Street, a brother of F. E. Baldwin, disclaimed any connection with the business. He said an account had been kept with him, but that when it had been overdrawn he threw out checks presented at his office for payment.

REPUDIATED BY THE RECEIVERS

A Proposition to Settle with E. S. Jaffray & Co. Creditors.

Receivers of the dry goods firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. were surprised yesterday when a circular was brought to their attention in which the executors of Mr. Jaffray's estate proposed to buy all claims against the firm at 75 cents on the dollar, less trade discount. The substance of the proposition was contained in the following paragraph in the circular:

On behalf of the members composing the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. we wish to state that they reluctantly ask their creditors to take less than one hundred cents, but the situation is such that they feel compelled to ask this rebate, not with any hope of saving anything for themselves, but their name, and, if possible, something for the minor heirs who were beneficiaries under Mr. Jaffray's will.

With the view of relieving themselves of responsibility for the proposition the receivers issued a notice, saying:

The receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co. are not responsible in any way for the circulars to creditors, and had no knowledge of them until after their issue. The receivers are proceeding in the orderly course to sell the merchandise, collect the debts due the firm, and expect to declare a substantial dividend within a short time.

The receivers have no reason to suppose that the sale of stock will fall short of the amount needed to meet all of the firm's liabilities.

FOUR OFFICES VACANT MAY 1

Important Places the Mayor Will Fill —Rumors of Appointments.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he might have something to say in the afternoon about the Police Commissioners, but not about appointments. The Mayor, however, left his office without saying anything on the subject.

The Mayor will have four important places at his disposal on May 1, irrespective of the Power of Removal bill. The terms of the following officials expire on that date.

Police Commissioner Martin, Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins, Tax Commissioner Blumenthal, and President Wilson of the Health Department.

Peter Townsend Barlow, a son of the late S. L. M. Barlow, is mentioned for Police Commissioner, as told in The New-York Times. Col. F. D. Grant, Andrew D. Parker, and A. S. Hutchins of the O'Brien organization are also mentioned. Mr. Hutchins, however, says he is not a candidate for any office.

Many people think that Mayor Strong will ask ex-President Michael Coleman of the Tax Department to go back into the department as its President. Ex-Tax Commissioner Parris is talked of as a possible successor to Commissioner Blumenthal.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prince Loewenstein of Berlin is at the Cambridge.

—Assemblyman D. E. Ainsworth is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge of Illinois is at the Everett.

—Pierre Botkine, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Waldorf.

—State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall, Clarence Lexow, and Edmund O'Connor and Assemblyman George R. Malby, are at the Metropole.

—Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale University, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, and State Senators Parker, Pound, Mullin, and Kilburn are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the New-York Court of Appeals, Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer, and Congressman R. B. Mahany of Buffalo are at the Fifth Avenue.

One Grocer has been found who says he will not handle

Royal Baking Powder!

And the reason he gives is of interest to every housekeeper. It is that he can make more money selling the other baking powders! He says he can buy all other powders at from 20 to 50 per cent. lower price than Royal, while he sells them at the same price. That means when the housekeeper buys some powder other than the Royal she pays the same price, but gets a powder costing to make and worth only half as much.

It is a fact that the Royal Baking Powder is made from more highly refined, purer, and more wholesome ingredients than any other baking powder. Most of the others are made from alum. All of them contain adulterants or impurities. Absolutely pure cream of tartar and soda, as used in the Royal, cost more than impure cream of tartar and alum; hence the greater cost, as well as greater value, of the Royal.

The grocer who says he will not handle Royal Baking Powder because he can make more profit upon other powders proves to the consumer, most conclusively, the superior value of the Royal over all other brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

PHYSICAL CULTURE TALKS

Interesting Papers Read by Experts at Teachers College.

MILITARY DRILL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Gymnastic Exercises in an Armory in the Evening—Good Work by School Children from Brooklyn.

Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, Physical Director of the Berkeley Gymnasium for Women and Girls, presided at the second day's session of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education yesterday in Teachers College.

The first paper of the day was read by Dr. G. W. Fitz of Harvard, his subject being "What Nervous Tests Must We Add to Our Strength Tests to Complete the Picture of the Individual?"

Dr. Edward R. Shaw of the University of the City of New-York followed with a paper upon "Vertical Script and Proper Desks, as Related to Education." He advocated the vertical script because of the posture to be taken in writing it. Adjustable desks and chairs were recommended to make the vertical writing possible.

Dr. E. M. Hartwell said that measurements of each child should be taken, find prescriptions by which desks and seats could be regulated sent to the teacher.

The majority of his colleagues in the association disagreed with E. H. Bayer in the stand he took in his paper upon "Military Drill in Public Schools." The drill, he said, produced courage and attention, and encourages neatness of dress and appearance.

Dr. Sargent, Physical Director at Harvard, opposed the introduction of the military drill very emphatically. It does not develop the body, it used without previous physical training, he asserted, but, on the contrary, inclined those taking part to contracted chests and round shoulders.

Mr. Seaver, Superintendent of Public Schools in Boston, was in favor of the drill. Dr. Hartwell said the drill should never be used for boys under fourteen, and, if it was used, it should be under proper educational management.

Dr. Smith said that the drill might be a beneficial discipline in large schools, but was useless for physical development.

A pleasant break was made at the beginning of the afternoon session by a few remarks by Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, physical director of the Teachers' College. She said that she had insisted on having each of her pupils receive a thorough physical examination by a physician before taking up even the lightest exercises.

"Now the Faculty of the school," she said, "has taken a step in advance, and as the course of study at the school is difficult, each student is required to bring from a physician a certificate of physical ability.

"We don't want to turn out sick teachers."

Other papers were read as follows:

"Practical Physical Training in Public Schools," Nettie D. Kimberlin; "The Influence of Physical Training on School Life," Superintendent E. P. Seaver; "The Physical Element in Education," Prof. E. L. Richards; "The Use of Anthropometrical Methods in Public Schools," Dr. William Townsend Porter; "Some of the Principles that Guide Me in Teaching German Gymnastics," Dr. E. H. Arnold.

The evening session of the convention, which took the form of a gymnastic exhibition, was held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, at the Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street. About 2,000 young men and women and children took part in the exercises.

The young soldiers from the public schools, in fatigue uniforms, opened the exercises with a drill. Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence's class of high-school girls from Teachers College followed with aesthetic exercises and "Londan ball," a game new in this country. It was extremely pretty.

There were 150 children from the Brooklyn public schools and 400 from the New-York schools. The children went through their exercises, to music, without direction. The very smallest boys and girls from the primary schools in New-York had been allowed one rehearsal together in the armory. They looked very pretty in blue and white. The others had only their individual class instruction from the written directions of Watson L. Savage, Chairman of the committee in charge.

There was a delegation of several hundred from the German gymnastic societies of the city, and the Young Men's Christian Association sent 150 or more men.

The Turners were all directed by their different instructors, and did some excellent work.

Of the women, Mrs. Lawrence's class and two or three groups of the feminine Turners' were in divided skirts, the others each in loose blouse and skirt.

The hall was crowded with spectators. There were 9,000 tickets out, and it was evident they were all used. The exercises called out storms of applause.

No License for This Saloon.

The Brooklyn Excise Commissioners yesterday denied the application of Michael Murphy for a transfer of his license from 156 Fulton Street to 20 High Street, which is on the plaza leading from the entrance to the bridge. Edward M. Shepard, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and other prominent members of Plymouth Church opposed the granting of the transfer.

For Street-Cleaning Supplies.

A bill for $644.65 for 150 iron cylinders and 800 duck bags, for use in the Street-Cleaning Department in place of ash barrels, was recently sent to Controller Fitch by Commissioner Waring.

The articles were purchased from Robert Frame, in Newport, R. I.

ATE CANDY AND DIED

The Strange Death of a Brooklyn Girl from Apparent Poisoning Calls for a Coroner's Investigation.

Louise Beck, the nine-year old daughter of John Beck, a carpenter of 194 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, died at her home yesterday morning in convulsions, and her case was such that Dr. J. C. Hardt of 92 Forty-fourth Street, who attended her, refused to give a certificate of death, but notified the Coroner. The symptoms of death were those of poisoning.

The child was taken ill Monday afternoon, on her return from the Sisters' school, in Forty-third Street. Her mother questioned her concerning her illness, and she said she had eaten some candy and bologna sausage on her way home from school. She was seized with severe griping pains, and then fever, followed by convulsions, in which she died.

Mrs. Beck said she was unable to ascertain where the child obtained the candy or bologna. The child as well as three others were insured in an industrial insurance company, to which Mrs. Beck paid 5 cents a week on each.

Coroner Kene will make an investigation into the matter, and Dr. A. W. Shepard will to-day make an autopsy in order to ascertain the real cause of death.

The Hudson Bay Railway.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 26.—The Hudson Bay Railroad project has, to all intents and purposes, collapsed. A few weeks ago it was given out that arrangements had been made between the Dominion Government and the Hudson Bay Railway Company and former contractors who had considerable claims still unsettled against the company, by which the Government would bonus the road for a distance of 250 miles at $10,000 a mile, and thus build the road to Saskatchewan. Subsequently the promoters of the road and the contractors failed to agree and a new deal was made by the company with Minnesota contractors. It is now asserted on what seems to be good authority that the Government refused to sanction this contract and that the whole scheme has been declared off.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of April, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$89,835,641.63
Gold bullion	50,103,259.02
Total	$139,938,900.65
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,814,649.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	52,000.00
Total	$48,762,649.00
Balance	*$91,176,251.65
Standard silver dollars	$343,980,522.00
Silver bullion	595,806.98
Total	$344,556,328.98
Outstanding silver certificates	$331,112,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,960,539.00
Total	$323,151,965.00
Balance	21,404,363.98
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,506,979.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,107,305.25
Total	$149,614,284.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	149,597,280.00
Balance	17,004.25
United States notes	$80,995,579.97
Outstanding currency certificates	40,205,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,450,000.00
Total	$36,755,000.00
Balance	44,240,579.97
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,673,216.00
National bank notes	4,806,536.81
Fractional silver coin	16,519,672.05
Fractional currency	61.17
Minor coin	1,233,116.79
Deposits in national banks	15,770,549.83
Bonds and interest paid	5,176,028.32
Total	$70,176,180.97
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,849,260.00
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,365,561.19
Disbursing officers' balances	24,284,905.34
Post Office Department account	4,066,530.82
Miscellaneous items	2,074,206.92
Total	$41,980,463.27
Balance	28,515,717.70
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$185,353,917.55

RECEIPTS.

	This day.	This month.	This fiscal y'r.
Customs	$482,186.58	$11,477,280.99	$127,012,243.30
Internal revenue	435,970.49	9,281,275.07	119,253,930.97
Miscellaneous	8,292.56	1,074,091.96	11,893,240.68
Total receipts	$926,455.63	$21,812,648.02	$258,159,414.95

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$222,000.00	$7,592,000.00	$80,925,289.16
War	151,000.00	3,447,000.00	43,021,198.71
Navy	53,000.00	2,289,000.00	24,813,958.91
Indians	.....	958,000.00	8,760,658.25
Pensions	100,000.00	11,685,000.00	117,979,310.95
Interest	22,887.25	5,538,524.86	28,898,080.57
Total expenditures	$548,887.25	$31,509,524.86	$304,398,444.55
Excess of receipts over expenditures	377,568.38	†9,696,876.84	†46,239,029.60

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

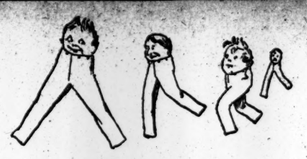
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$21,050.00	$756,300.00	$11,249,855.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	16,994.00	923,603.50	10,395,028.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
U. S. notes (since 1879)	$271,392,467.00	$34,006.00
Treas. notes (since 1890)	73,794,143.00	18,660.00
Total	$345,186,610.00	$52,665.00

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.



Not open evenings.

Our salesmen say that all they want is more visitors—"Our advertiser is always talking about money back, and never says a word about our clothes."

Of course he doesn't. What does he know about clothes? All he knows is that the men who buy the cloth and "boss" the making and sell the goods are bright and faithful. They know we want the clothes made right and sold right—sold right means right garment (fit and everything else) put on the right man.

We have plenty of money to buy with; woolen men are all on good terms with us; they know how exacting we are, and they respect us for it.

Our customers are surrounded by good intentions.

Light overcoats $10 to $30.
Suits $18 to $28.
Derby $3.
Three-dollar shoe $3.
Five-dollar shoe $5.
Patent leather shoe $5.
Dollar and dollar-fifty shirts, open front only, 85 cents.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A California Delegation Visits Washington to Look After Mining Interests.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. Wm. C. Ralston, Secretary of the California Mining Association, and Mr. A. H. Ricketts, Chairman of the Committee on Protection of Mineral Lands in California, especially accredited by this important Western mining organization to the Secretary of the Interior, and also bearing letters to the President of the United States, are in Washington for the purpose of calling attention to a most important matter affecting the mining interests of California and other Western States.

According to their statements, which are backed by strong documentary proof, a construction has been put upon instructions issued by the Interior Department as to the selection of lands by Pacific railroads, which not only endangers the mining interest, but threatens great pecuniary loss to the United States. By a circular issued July 9, 1894, by the Secretary of the Interior, it was provided, among other things, that when a railroad selection of lands in satisfaction of land grants was made, it must be advertised for sixty days, during which period "protests, contests, and suggestions" could be made raising the question whether the lands so selected were more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes.

This circular, they claim, has been so construed by the General Land Office as to assume that all the mineral lands within these grants have already been appropriated by mineral claimants, when, in point of fact, there are many thousands of acres of valuable mineral lands within these limits which have not yet been prospected or explored. General protests, though signed by numerous prominent citizens, have been overruled by the Land Office, and it has been required that every specific forty-acre lot shall be indicated as mineral-bearing, which is a matter of impossibility until explorations can be made. Failing this specification, they are all classified as agricultural, and are turned over to the railroads. One instance mentioned by Mr. Ralston is an illustration in point. The site of the town of Forest Hill, in Placer County, California, which is located on a lava bed, was originally entered as "agricultural," but was withdrawn from agricultural entry in 1872, and $5,000,000 in gold was washed out from underneath it. Subsequently, in some mysterious way, it was again decreed to be "agricultural" land, and was patented over to a railroad. In another case mentioned by Mr. Ricketts, a miner was actually at work in his mine when a railroad selected it. He was snowed in at the time, and before the snow melted sufficiently to let him out to file his protest, the six days' limit had expired, and his mine was gobbled up by a Pacific railroad company.

Suit Against the Mexican Central.

Joseph A. Davidson, assignee, sued the Mexican National Railroad Company in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to recover $125,000 for alleged services in the construction of the road.

In a former suit the defendant moved for the transfer of the case to the United States District Court, but the Supreme Court of the United States held that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction.

Counsel for the plaintiff applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for judgment unless the defendant stipulated that the pleadings in the United States Circuit Court be the pleadings in the Supreme Court. Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the railroad, so stipulated, and the order was settled.

Reading Coal Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for March shows gross receipts of $1,648,790, an increase of $401,281 as compared with March, 1894. The profit for the month was $123,710, and, deducting fixed charges, &c., a surplus is shown of $17,710, an improvement of $212,989 over 1894, when there was a deficit of $195,279.

For the four months ended March 31 the gross earnings were $7,105,230, an increase of $513,958 over 1894. For the four months there was a loss in mining of $214,266, which, added to $424,000 fixed charges, &c., shows a deficit of $638,266. The deficit in the corresponding period of 1894 was $534,662.

RAIL ROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—In consequence of the coal war orders were yesterday issued to operate all the collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company on full time. Six thousand men are affected by the order.

—The Mexican Central Railway Company issues notice, that Mr. Charles A. Browne has been elected Treasurer and Transfer Agent in place of S. W. Reynolds, resigned.

—O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, was in New-York yesterday.

—The Trunk Line Executive Committee met yesterday, but took no action of public interest.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Etruria for Liverpool.

A.—Clinton P. Ayres, Signor Ancona, Robert Archer.—B.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Baldwin, Ernest L. Brundredtt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. M. Burnside, Miss Burnside, Mrs. T. D. Burnside, Mrs. C. E. Burden, H. J. Barnard, Herman, F. Beisshaitti, Herbert D. Beisshaitti, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Bendit, Miss Florence Bendit, Miss Evie Bendit, Adolph Bedit, Mrs. F. E. Baker, John W. Barker, Signor Bevignani, J. D. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mr. Barlow, Miss Brewer, Miss Martha D. Brewer, Frank Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bailey.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Coulby, Mr. and Mrs. W. Calder, Signor Castelmary, Signor Corsi, Mrs. J. Emory Codman, Miss Martha C. Codman, Miss Carter.—D.—Miss L. Derby, John Dawson, S. C. H. Davis, Miss I. G. Davis, R. M. S. Douglas, F. H. Douglas, John Dike, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Douglas, W. K. Detwiller, R. M. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dickson, J. Douglas, Henry Downie, Miss Mary Douglas, James Driver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mrs. David Edward.—E.—T. E. Edgar, G. C. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Elliott.—F.—G. W. Fenety, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ferguson, Miss Martha Ferguson, Louis G. Flitz, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Franc, Miss Frieda Franc, Miss Laura Franc, Mrs. Farrell, Miss Kathleen Farrell, Mrs. Vernon Foster, H. T. Fuller.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gibson, Dr. Ambrosio Grillo.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Miss Nancy H. Hearn, Miss Grace A. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hunt, F. W. Hood, Mrs. Julia Heyn, Robert Harper, Robert Hoar, C. S. Harris, W. S. Harris, Miss K. Hughes, Mrs. D. Haggerty, James Haggerty.—I.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Ingham.—J.—R. Johns, Dr. E. C. Juler, T. S. Jevon., Miss M. Jevons.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kortright, R. Kroeseberg, D. W. Karn, F. H. Karn, Miss F. M. Karn.—L.—Dr. Thompson Leys, A. L. Lehman.—M.—Signor Mancinelli, J. A. Morton, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mancor, G. B. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew D. MacArthur, J. C. MacArthur, Miss Marjorie MacArthur, F. L. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. R. McLauchlan, Dr. Angus McLean.—N.—Alexander Nicoll, Miss Nicoll.—O.—Dr. A. P. Ordway.—P.—Mrs. Parker, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Peter Patterson, Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Dr. E. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Piercy, Miss Florence Piercy.—R.—Miss M. E. Roberts, Norman W. Russ, Mrs. L. M. Rice, C. M. Rice, Miss W. Robinson.—S.—N. K. Sanford, Capt. E. H. Sanford, Miss Sarah A. Shepley, Mrs. Scholley, W. M. Skinner, Mrs. O. W. Searle, Master Searle, Julius Saul, Mrs. Saul, Miss Saul, C. C. Shooter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. James Shea, Mrs. P. J. Sullivan, A. Sullivan, J. D. Smythe, Miss Smythe, Miss A. J. Silsbee.—T.—Leland Thompson, W. A. Traxton, Mrs. V. Tilla, A. M. Talbot, M. Thwaite, Miss V. Tilla.—V.—Miss J. C. Varick, Miss Varick.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilzin, Mrs. Caroline Warlow, Fred Warlow, Miss White, Miss Violet White, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Welch, Mrs. M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilchrist Watt, Capt. and Mrs. Walter R. A. Wright, Mrs. W. G. Webb.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young, Miss Young, Miss Bertha Young, Miss May Young; M. B. Yates.

On the Fulda for Southampton.

B.—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boehme, E. Boese, G. A. Bisler, E. H. Booth, Mrs. Arlinde Bachert, Arnold Bringman, J. F. Bullwinkel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Brunner, O. W. Babcock.—C.—Mrs. M. E. Culver, Miss R. W. Culver, Miss Esperie Cahols, R. Cortes, W. Cordes, Francisco Dreus, Miss A. Dickmann, Miss Mary Dickhardt, C. C. Dietrich.—E.—Miss Tilly Eckelmann, Mrs. Everson.—F.—C. Friend, Miss Rosa Frankel, Mrs. Cecilia Frankfort, Mrs. Maria Fritz, Gallus Fry, Peter Flebiger.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Goodsell, Miss Mabel Goodsell, Miss Marguerite Goodsell, Miss Bertine Goodsell, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Greeff, Miss Emilie Greeff, R. H. Gibson, Rudolph Gunther, Miss Emma Gerdts, Mrs. Therese Grassle.—H.—Henry Hiede, Miss Johanna Hiede, Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, Miss Hoppin, Miss A. Hoppin, T. Hartley, Joseph Holdsworth, Julius Hess, Mrs. M. Hirsch, Miss Anna Hirsch, Miss Emma Hirsch, W. Hoymeyer, Miss Meta Hamel, Mrs. G. Max Hofman, Mrs. Therese Hubsch, J. L. Jansonius, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Knabe, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Koch, Mrs. Richard Khuen, Miss Khuen, Mrs. A. Kieselbach, Carlos Kieselbach, L. Krauss, Mrs. Sanchen Kauffman, Caroline Klein.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Langen, Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Le Fevre, Mr. and Mrs. Migul Latz, Mrs. Friedericke Leubin, the Rev. F. H. Lovenich.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Moritz, Miss Jessie Moritz, Edwin Moritz, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Mechler, Kurt Mebius, Mrs. Barnard Mackey, Miss Mary Mast, A. Mackay, W. A. Magill, Mrs. Magdalena Martin.—O.—Mrs. Lucy Otis, Marquis Jose Oriol de Sentmenat y Despujval.—P.—Mrs. Anna Hayes Perham, T. A. Petsche, Miss M. R. Pollock, Miss A. Prigge, Mrs. Bertha Pollack, Mrs. Meta Prasser.—Q.—E. Quambusch.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. August Redling, Miss Caroline Riehm, W. L. Rauh, Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, the Misses Rollins, P. M. Richard, Julius Rumpe, Miss Alphonsine Rousseau, Henry Roffman.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Sehlbach, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwartz, Mrs. Eben Sutton, Mrs. F. Smith, Dr. G. Schlereth, Herbert Stone, H. Stern, Mrs. Bertha Springer, Miss Katie Sparnicht, Mrs. Anna Selbmann, Mrs. Catharine Schaefer, Mrs. Therese Schmidt, Miss Cacilia Schulte.—T.—W. A. Talcot, M. T. Topken.—V.—Mr. and Mrs H. E. Van Roden, G. Van Notten.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving G. Will, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Wilkens, Freddie Wilkens, Miss Bertha Wilkens, Miss Hanna Wilkens, Miss H. Wilkams, Mrs. S. Wyckoff, Miss Anna Wyckoff, Mrs. Frank J. Web, Mrs. L. Witschen, W. Witschen.—L. S. Young.—Z.—Mrs. Francisco Zwilling.

On La Champagne for Havre.

A.—José Armendaiz, C. L. Allen, G. C. Andrae, A. R. Alonso, Mateo Alonso.—B.—Miss Clara Beason, Miss Louise Bley, Miss Zelie Bley, Karl Breneman, Mr. Barker, Miss Regina Bondy, Miss F. A. Bondy, Mr. Burckhardt, Miss Brewster, Mrs. Boyer, Edward Bement, Rev. J. Hilstein.—C.—Miss E. Corles, J. C. Cox, Mrs. J. O. Cox, Miss Cox, Miss Julia Collender, Miss Marguerite Clegg, F. Chausson, Mrs. F. Chausson, Miss Chausson, Mr. Combaluzier, Miss Colin.—D.—Mrs. Denhon, Miss Dehon, Miss B. D. Dohnert, Mr. Dumond, Mrs. Dumond, T. H. Downing, Mrs. T. H. Downing, T. Delhomme, Mr. Despaigne, G. Dabour.—E.—Mrs. Sevilla Elakanay, Carlos Elakanay.—F.—Miss Helen French, Miss Caecilia Frank, Mrs. H. F. Treuert, Mr. Fontaine, Samuel Gans, Mrs. Samuel Gans, Miss Sarah Gans, Julius Gans, Alfred Gouere, Mr. Gutmann, Leo Gutmann, Mrs. C. C

Saturday
April 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

32 Pages. 32 Pages.

READ The New-York Times

the greatest of Sunday newspapers, to-morrow. All that happens which is worth the telling will find a place in its columns, as it does every day in the week. But the province of the Sunday newspaper is something more than to tell the news; it must provide its readers with special articles on timely subjects, with reviews of the chief books of the day, with fiction, with gossip about music, art, and the drama—in short, with a little of everything suited to many individual tastes. This The Sunday Times does in a way which is excelled by no other newspaper in the country. Besides all its many and unrivaled departments, here are a few of the features that will be found in to-morrow's Times:

To Improve Erie Locks A scheme which includes many hydraulic lifts. Economy in time and expense. The plan has been tried in England and France with much success. Details of the proposed changes.

Gem of Athen's Crown Strolling on the classic ground of the Acropolis. Ancient ruins in a modern city. In the seat of a high priest in the theatre of Bacchus. The place where St. Paul stood and talked to the men.

Discoveries in Egypt Recent finds of great value and historical interest. In the Necropolis of Dahchour. Crowns and necklaces of gold. Perfection of Egyptian art. Pyramids and mastabahs.

Gen. Fremont's Statue The woman sculptor who is to model the Pathfinder's monument. Chosen from all the competitors. Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker's attractive design to stand in Rockland Cemetery, overlooking the Hudson.

Pretty Cottage for $1,800 How a seashore or mountain home can be built at small cost. Convenient in its arrangement. Just the kind of a house for the man of moderate means. Modifications in the design suggested.

He Was Johnson's Savior Major Ross's vote kept the President from impeachment. He will tell of it in a book. The "Little Senator from Kansas" gathering material for a history of that famous day in the Senate.

Beautiful May Heavens Splendid constellations of Orion and the Greater Dog will disappear. With them goes Red Aldebaran. Vega, of the constellation Lyra, may now be seen in the northern skies. The moon's five phases.

Battle Ball at Vassar A new game played by the students at the college. Growing rapidly in popularity. It can be played by any number almost and on any sized court. Other athletic sports in the college.

A Washington Revival Some folks believe one may follow the Napoleon craze. A work that may help it. Facts about "Washington; or, the Revolution," a historical drama in two parts by Ethan Allen.

They Own Fast Steppers New-Yorkers who will race fine trotters this season. Cracks that will be in training. Major Dickinson's string of fleet young mares. France's Martha Wilkes the fastest trotter owned in this city.

He Noted City History David T. Valentine's work on the Common Council Manuals. Chronicles of the older New-York. Interesting accounts of the odd happenings and manners of the early days The author and his character.

The East Side Free Art Exhibition,

which will take place at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, for thirty days, beginning May 8, 1895, will be described in The Sunday Times. The exhibition is given under the auspices of the University Settlement Society and the Hebrew Educational Alliance. President Seth Low of the former and President Isidor Straus of the latter, with the assistance of some prominent citizens, are endeavoring to make it an unprecedented success.

The Franz Abt Schueler,

one of the prominent local German singing societies, will be reviewed in to-morrow's TIMES. How the society grew from a quartet club, formed in 1866, to one of the foremost maennerchor clubs of the present day. Portraits and biographical sketches of the workers of the past and present in its behalf will be found in the article.

Another Chapter of Capt. Charles King's thrilling frontier story entitled

"Fort Frayne"

will be found in to-morrow's issue.

Reviews of Books.

The book page will be unusually attractive. The new uniform edition of Kipling's works gives occasion for a general article in appreciation of this popular writer. A charming book of reminiscences of life in Virginia before the war, a delightful volume on butterflies and moths, one on troubadours and courts of love, a life of Martin B. Anderson, and books by Noah Brooks and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee will also be noticed.

Don't Fail to Buy To-morrow's New-York Times.

FOR A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

The Bill Authorizing One Signed by the Governor.

PUBLIC INTEREST WELL GUARDED

The Police Reorganization Bill Fails of Advancement in the Senate—Numerous Bills Are Reported.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Morton to-day approved Assemblyman Niles's bill incorporating the New-York Zoological Society and to provide for the establishment of a zoological garden in the City of New-York, it being Chapter 435.

The incorporators of the society are Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Andrew H. Green, William H. Webb, Henry H. Cook, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Miller, George G. Haven, J. Hampden Robb, Frederick W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, Rush C. Hawkins, David James King, Wager Swayne, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Charles E. Whitehead, Charles R. Flint, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Mornay Williams, Henry E. Gregory, Isaac W. Maclay, Isaac Rosenwald, Hugh N. Camp, Andrew D. Parker, Cornelius Van Cott, William F. Havemeyer, Frederick Sonnard, William W. Thompson, Alexander Hadden, Edward L. Owen, John H. Starin, Rush S. Huidekoper, William W. Goodrich, Albert H. Gallatin, Frederick S. Church, Edward C. Spitzka, Robert L. Niles, Madison Grant, C. Grant Lafarge, and William Van Valkenburg.

The act provides that the corporation shall have power to establish and maintain in New-York City a zoological garden for the purpose of encouraging and advancing the study of zoology, original researches in the same, and kindred subjects, and of furnishing instruction and recreation to the people, and may purchase and hold animals, plants and specimens appropriate to the objects for which the corporation is created.

The affairs and business of the corporation are to be managed and controlled by a Board of Managers. No manager of the corporation shall receive any compensation for his services or be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract concerning its property or affairs. The corporation may raise money by the issue of its bonds, secured by a mortgage on any or all of its property not acquired from the city or State. The corporation may take, purchase, and hold real and personal estate necessary for the purpose of its incorporation the net annual income of which shall not exceed $50,000.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City are authorized, in their discretion, to set apart for the use of the corporation any of the lands belonging to the city north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, but not in Central Park, and such appropriation may be revoked if, after the expiration of five years from the passage of the act, a zoological garden is not established thereon. As soon as any lands are set apart, the Mayor and the President of the Department of Parks of New-York City shall become and be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers of the corporation. If at any time the animals now composing the menagerie at Central Park shall be removed therefrom by the authorities having charge thereof the authorities may make an arrangement with the incorporators named in this act or the corporation formed by them for leasing or the sale of such animals to the incorporators or corporation, and the incorporators or corporation shall have a preference over any other person or corporation in respect thereto upon the same terms which the city authorities could make with any such other person or corporation, or upon such other terms as to such authorities may seem proper, but nothing provided in the law shall be construed as giving the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks authority to sell, lease, transfer, or in any other wise dispose of the animals or other property connected with or belonging to the menagerie in Central Park.

Admission to the garden shall be free to the public for at least four days, one of which shall be Sunday, in each week, subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by the corporation.

Gov. Morton has also approved:

Chapter 418—Assemblyman Malby's bill, providing that every casualty company shall pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on gross amount of premiums received during the year.

Chapter 420—The John C. O'Brien claim bill against New-York City.

Chapter 425—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, giving the State Controller power to enforce the payment of corporation taxes.

Chapter 426—Senator Guy's, amending the code of civil procedure relative to judicial settlement of the accounts of executors and administrators.

Chapter 427—Assemblyman Gardiner's, extending until 1905 the time for completing the New-York, Boston, Albany, and Schenectady Railroad.

Chapter 428—Extending the time for completing the New-York and Northern Railroad until 1905.

Chapter 433—Senator O'Connor's, authorizing the Jewelers' League of the City of New-York to reincorporate as a fraternal beneficiary society, order or association, under the name of the Jeweler's League of New-York.

Chapter 484—Prohibiting the construction of a railroad on Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, between Broadway and Fulton Street, without the consent of property owners.

Chapter 486—Assemblyman Wray's, providing that the Mayor of Brooklyn may designate some person in his office to sign salary and other warrants not over $250.

Chapter 441—Senator Guy's, authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction of Estimates of New-York City to determine and award damages within sixty days for the changing of the original grade of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River Railroad in New-York City.

Chapter 442—Assemblyman Hamilton's, empowering the New-York City Controller to refund the assessment laid upon property south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for opening Twelfth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; said Twelfth Avenue south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street having been afterward closed.

Chapter 412—Assemblyman Wray's bill, providing for a dog tax in cities of over 800,000 inhabitants.

Chapter 413—Assemblyman Tobin's, compelling the dressing of stone used in State or municipal works inside the boundaries of the State.

Chapter 415—Assemblyman Gardiner's, amending the banking law providing for vacancies in the boards of trustees of banking institutions.

Chapter 417—Senator O'Sullivan's, providing that the Mayor of each city of the State may issue certificates to policemen and firemen for free transportation by transportation companies, and that other certificates may be issued allowing policemen and firemen the free use of telegraph and telephone lines when in the performance of official duty.

POLICE BILL HELD UP.

Senator Lexow Unable to Secure Its Advancement.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—But six Senators were present when this morning's session of the Senate opened, and a recess was taken to get the Police Reorganization bill over from the Assembly and have it announced for reference.

When the Reorganization bill was received, Senator Lexow tried to get it advanced to third reading. Senators Bradley and Collins objected.

Senator Lexow made an appeal to have the objection withdrawn. Senator Bradley refused to permit advantage to be taken of the absence of the Democratic leader, and said he stood for fair play and manliness. Senator Lexow said Senator Bradley was fast losing the little manliness he had. Senator Bradley retorted that he was consistent, and his reason showed it. Senator Lexow replied that Senator Bradley was a filibuster and had always been an obstructor.

Senator Lexow tried to give notice of a suspension of rules to consider the Reorganization bill out of order at a future day. Senators Bradley and Rice objected, and the former raised the point of "No quorum." It was then decided that the Senate could do no business and must adjourn. At 11:30 the Senate adjourned to 8:30 P. M. Monday.

In the Assembly Mr. O'Grady gave notice that on some future day he would move to suspend the rules in order to call out of its order the New-York City Police Magistrates bill, so that the Senate amendments could be concurred in.

THE HOUSE ACCOMPLISHES LITTLE

Amendments to the Raines Ballot Bill Are Reported.

ALBANY, April 26.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Ainsworth introduced a bill providing a tax levy of one mill for the care of the insane. The total of the levy is expected to be $4,200,000.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably, with some amendments, the Raines Ballot bill. The most important amendment was for the protection of the illiterate voter. It provides that when an illiterate voter applies for ballots, the Inspectors of Election may name two men of opposite political faith to accompany the voter inside the booth to arrange the ballots.

A bill was passed prohibiting railroads on cross streets west of Central Park in New-York City, opposite Park entrances, north of Fifty-ninth Street and south of One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The bill allowing the owners of the Albany papers which published the daily proceedings of the Constitutional Convention to apply to the State Board of Claims for the moneys due for such publication was defeated, 49 to 19.

Before the House adjourned, Speaker Fish from the floor stated that to-morrow was the birthday of the late Gen. Grant. He suggested that the adjournment be taken in honor of that day, because of the fact that men in high places had been recently making flings at the soldier.

The speech was greeted with applause, and the House at 12:10 o'clock adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

SEVEN MEN WERE INJURED

Third Floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, Which Is Being Removed, Collapsed—One of the Workmen Badly Hurt.

Seven men who were at work tearing down the old Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Theatre, on Broadway, were injured yesterday morning by the collapse of the third floor. Michael Eagan was probably fatally hurt, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The men had been engaged in cleaning brick on the third floor of the building. They were employed by Francis W. Seigrist, dealer in second-hand building material, who is the principal witness against Inspector McLaughlin, now on trial for alleged bribetaking. The bricks were scattered around on the floor, with tons of plaster and other rubbish.

The floor gave way directly over the entrance to the old theatre. The walls of the theatre are independent, and it was intended to allow them to stand until the others had been torn down and the débris removed. The walls of the two upper stories had been removed, and most of the brick piled on the second and third floors. On the third floor there were about thirty tons of material when the crash came.

Quantities of brick, already cleaned, and piles of lumber ten feet high, were on the second floor. It was the lumber which averted a more disastrous calamity, for if the falling bricks and débris had been allowed to gain sufficient impetus it would have crashed through the second floor, fourteen feet below, and reached the first, where about twenty men were at work.

The accident occurred at 7:30 A. M. The workmen on the third floor were Michael Eagan, Patrick Bolan, Cornelius Halton, Patrick Martin, James Duffy, John McDonald, and Michael Kennedy. Eagan was the only one who went through the ceiling. He fell on a pile of brick, sustaining internal injuries, and broke several ribs.

The police blame the foreman, who directed the work, and say that he disregarded all safeguards for the lives of the laborers under him.

DOCK BOARD DISCHARGES 123

Nearly All the Men Employed Under the Old Tammany Board Are Now Weeded Out—Over 500 Have Gone.

At a special meeting of the Dock Board yesterday afternoon, 123 employes, classed as laborers, and appointed under the old Board of Dock Commissioners, were dismissed. Many of the dismissed men were clerks, who had been assigned to various duties connected with the Department of Docks.

The individual salaries of the dismissed employes average $900 a year. Men to fill their places will be selected from the civil service list.

In the list of men discharged were fourteen watchmen, fifteen from the Engineers' Department, eleven from the Dock Master's offices, three from the Secretary's Department, three specially assigned laborers, and fifty-nine from the street-cleaning gang. The rest are men employed on floats, pile-drivers, and at the dumps.

The discharge of 123 yesterday, and the 400 removed last week, practically weeds out all the men employed under the Tammam Board of Dock Commissioners.

The only Tammany Commissioner now attached to the Dock Board, is Mr. Phelan. It has been expected that Mayor Strong would appoint some one in his place, and it has been intimated that Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, retired, will be asked to succeed Commissioner Phelan.

The leading steamship and shipping agents have sent a memorial to the Mayor, pointing out the importance of the office, and urging that "the third appointee to the board should be a man thoroughly conversant with and of large experience in maritime matters.

"Such an appointment," the petition adds, "should not be a matter of politics or patronage."

MAY ENLARGE THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Senators Visit the Recorder and the General Sessions Judges.

It was said yesterday that a bill creating another branch of the Court of General Sessions would soon be introduced at Albany as a result of the investigation of the Senate Committee that has been inquiring into the workings of the court in this city.

The committee, composed of Senators Pound, O'Connor, Parker, Cantor, and Mullin, called at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, and held an informal discussion with Judges Cowing and Fitzgerald. Afterward the committee sat for half an hour with Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The Senators sought the views of the judges with a view to drafting such a bill, it is said.

As the courts are running now, it is impossible to keep up even with the prison cases, without taking the ball cases into account at all.

Massey Gets His Old Support.

DOVER, Del., April 26.—Another break took place in the Senatorial contest to-day, when the Massey men, who recently went to Pennewill, returned to their old candidate. The Higgins and Addicks followers remained as firm as ever. Two ballots, the one hundred and twenty-second and one hundred and twenty-third, were taken to-day, and each showed the same result, thus: Higgins, 6; Addicks, 6; Massey, 6; Pennewill, 1; Ridgeley, 8, and Bayard, 1.

Seeks News of Her Husband.

A deserving woman in straitened circumstances, who is too poor to advertise, seeks information about her husband, Caesar MacCarty, who was working on a railroad at Rhinebeck on the 8th of September, 1850. That day he disappeared, and has not been heard from since. His whereabouts, if living, are sought by Helena MacCarty, of 80 Broome Street, this city.

Pronounced Dead After Long Doubt.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., April 26.—Mrs. Dreda Dominy, whose body has been kept a week in an open casket in her husband's house, at Easthampton, owing to its continued lifelike appearance, is pronounced dead. Up to last night symptoms of suspended vitality remained.

St. Nicholas Park Bill Approved.

No one appeared in opposition to the St. Nicholas Park bill at the advertised hearing before the Mayor Thursday, and after approving it he sent it back to Albany.

FOR TRUE RAPID TRANSIT

Further Hearing on the Bill Before Mayor Strong.

MR. ORR ANSWERS EX-MAYOR HEWITT

He Explains Why It Was Thought Necessary to Ask for the $5,000,000 and Wherein Mr. Hewitt Was Mistaken.

There is considerable speculation as to whether Mayor Strong will approve the Rapid-Transit bill now awaiting his signature. Those who are familiar with the history of the existing Rapid-Transit Commission believe that the Mayor will bestow his approval upon the amendment, notwithstanding the opposition of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Lawson N. Fuller, and a few others.

There were hardly as many persons present at the final hearing on the bill yesterday as on Thursday. The Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners was represented by Alexander E. Orr and Seth Low, who were accompanied by the board's counsel, A. B. Boardman, and Engineer Parsons.

Among the others present were Assemblyman Hamilton, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, President J. D. De La Vergne of the North Side Board of Trade, Richard V. Harnett, Chairman of the Rapid-Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange; Melville C. Smith, and Lawson N. Fuller.

John D. De La Vergne opened the hearing with some additional remarks concerning the rights and privileges of the people of the north side.

"We want just as much rapid transit in our district," he said, "as any one else. If the Commissioners will change the plan so as to extend the line to the city limits, I will withdraw all opposition."

William P. Stainsby, who described himself as "a plain, humble citizen, but a property owner," protested against the whole scheme of rapid transit to be built by the city.

Jefferson M. Levy also opposed the bill. He said he indorsed Mr. Hewitt's views.

Lawson N. Fuller said he coincided with Mr. Hewitt, and agreed with him that the greatest responsibility that had ever rested on the shoulders of any Mayor devolved on his Honor.

"I am surprised," he said, "that so intelligent a man as Seth Low should have said that in his opinion they should commence at the Battery with their $50,000,000 and go as far north as the money will allow. I am sure that no underground railroad in this city can ever pay the interest. I prepared an estimate that the road will cost $1,000,000,000, upon which the interest will be $4,000,000; carrying 100,000,000 passengers would give it an income of $5,000,000. Deduct $2,275,000 for operating expenses, and you only have $2,225,000 with which to pay your $4,000,000 interest.

"If the city wants rapid transit let it build an independent elevated railroad and drive the Manhattan Company to terms. You could build two elevated railroads for $30,000,000, and obtain private capital wherewith to do it."

Richard V. Harnett, on behalf of the Real Estate Exchange, addressed the Mayor in support of the bill.

"The Real Estate Exchange takes a very liberal view of this matter," said Mr. Harnett. "It favors neither the east side nor the west side, the north side nor the south side, but the Real Estate Exchange has advocated and still advocates the building of an underground railway system in this city.

"The Real Estate Exchange feels that if the Mayor signs that bill and enables it to become a law, he will be doing a noble service for the people of this city.

"If I had not known Mr. Fuller and Mr. Stainsby as business men, I would have supposed them to be the paid attorneys of the Manhattan Railway Company. Of course, such a proposition is impossible."

Thomas Garrett Fennel, a lawyer from West Farms, made a lengthy appeal to the Mayor not to approve the bill, because, said he, "the Rapid-Transit Commissioners have left the West Farmers out in the cold. What is the use of providing a system of rapid transit which will not enable the people living on Manhattan Island to reach the parks of the annexed district?"

This led Mayor Strong to observe that the discussion should be confined to the bill authorizing a further expenditure of $5,000,000 for rapid-transit purposes, as that was the only matter before him.

Albert R. Moore protested against the bill. He said the bill was unconstitutional, ill-considered, and insufficient, and should not be approved.

Francis M. Jencks, representing the West Side Property Owners' Association, spoke in favor of the bill, saying that he and those whom he represented wanted the road built. Mr. Jencks said:

"Mr. Hewitt asked, Why did the Commissioners choose Broadway? The answer to that is plain. No man will be willing to pay interest on the price of the construction of a road to compete with the elevated railroads unless it follows the line of Broadway.

"Mr. Hewitt is unreservedly in favor of a plan by which the city spends $50,000,000 to secure rapid transit, but says a plan which contemplates an expenditure of $55,000,000 to secure rapid transit is ruinous to the credit of the city. That seems to me not to be common sense."

L. J. Callanan, representing Good Government Club F, said to Mayor Strong:

"When you and I have passed away there will be no act your children will be more proud than to say that your signature gave to the City of New-York an act the provisions of which will afford them the means of transportation from the Battery to Harlem in fifteen minutes."

Assemblyman Hamilton said he had secured permission from the Speaker of the Assembly to come down to New-York to attend this hearing, not alone because he was a property owner on the west side, and the father of the bill under discussion, in the Legislature, but because he had been elected to the Assembly on the rapid transit issue.

"And that reminds me," said the Assemblyman, "that Mr. Fuller, the specious counsel for the Manhattan Company, on the quiet, aided me in securing my election on the rapid transit issue.

"The opportunity is now afforded to you, Mr. Mayor, to make yourself a monument in having given rapid transit to the people of this city. This bill has not received the disapproval of one member of the Assembly or the Senate; it passed both branches of the Legislature unanimously. There is no doubt that the Governor will sign it, and I ask you, Mr. Mayor, to give your approval to this bill."

George L. Richards and Melville C. Smith both spoke in behalf of the bill.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, then replied to ex-Mayor Hewitt's objections.

"Mr. Hewitt himself," said Mr. Orr, "assisted in framing that section of the original act of the Legislature, under the provision of which we have asked for this further appropriation of $5,000,000. That section was expressly framed to enable us to go to the Legislature for more money, if the members of the commission deemed it desirable.

"Mr. Hewitt was mistaken when he said it was distinctly understood that the expenditure the City of New-York was to make for a rapid transit system should be fixed at $50,000,000 and no more.

"The words of the act are: 'The amount of bonds to be issued shall not exceed $50,000,000, par value, without the consent of the Legislature first had or obtained.'

"In the exercise of our judgment and our intelligence we arrived at that point where we thought it necessary to avail ourselves of the intended privilege given to the commission, and I ought to say why we thought it wise to ask for that addition.

"We had gone on, after months of anxious consideration, and had arrived at the conclusion that it was right to take into our confidence to a certain extent those persons who had been approached with a view to lease and operate the road, but they declined to have anything to do with the unknown question of damages to abutting property. It was to obviate this difficulty that we asked for this further sum of $5,000,000.

"If the Mayor refuses his signature to this bill it sounds the death knell of rapid transit."

A. B. Boardman also spoke in favor of the bill, and the hearing ended.

To Work in the Annexed District.

Two appointments for the Street Improvement Commission in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were made Thursday from the civil service list as follows:

George H. Hafels of 579 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to be assistant in the engineer corps at $75 a month.

William F. Odenwald of 529 West Thirty-ninth Street, stenographer and typewriter, at $60 a month.

BANK WRECKED BEYOND RELIEF

Cashier Risley's Defalcation in Willimantic Amounts to More Than the Capital and Surplus—Will Ruin Many.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., April 26.—The depositors in the First National Bank of Willimantic seem to be doomed to lose every cent which they put into the bank. The amount of the late Cashier Risley's defalcation is not yet known, but more than $200,000 deficit has already been discovered. A Hartford trust company sent out $70,000 in notes which it had rediscounted for Risley, and wanted them examined. It has been found that more than $20,000 of the paper bore forged signatures.

Bank Examiners Dooley and Lynch think they have discovered all the forged notes, but are in doubt as to one of $5,000. They refuse to give the names signed to the notes. No record of the manner in which the notes were rediscounted could be found.

The Directors had no suspicion that such an amount of their paper had fallen into other hands, and the arrival of the notes from Hartford puts an end to all talk of opening the bank again.

The capital stock of the institution is $100,000, and its surplus fund was $26,000 This, and probably more than $100,000 in addition, has been wiped out.

The stockholders are, of course, liable to an assessment of 100 per cent. on their stock, but most of them are comparatively poor men who will be unable to pay more than 35 per cent. of the amount assessed. The payment of the assessment will leave many in absolute poverty.

Risley certainly did not spend the cash on himself. His board cost him $9 a week, and he kept a pair of fast horses, which cost $25 a month. He drank and smoked, but not to excess, and has not been away from Willimantic for two weeks altogether during the last two years, during which time all the irregularities took place. His salary was $3,500 a year, and it was supposed he lived on $2,000, as he was rather penurious. It is not probable that he speculated in stocks.

"Risley did not get the money," said Cashier Culverhouse, the defaulter's successor. "That is, he did not get it and spend it for himself. I don't say that he had an accomplice. He did not get the money for himself. I think I know whom he got it for. I can mention no names, as we are not in a position yet to prove our suspicions true. I have no doubt that we are right, however."

The feeling is growing in Willimantic that the money which Risley obtained went into the business enterprises of some of his friends. Risley was interested in the Citizens' Gas Company, which recently consolidated with the electric light company. The consolidated concern tried to float $130,000 of bonds to pay for a new plant and for improvements. The effort was unsuccessful. Then the company issued $60,000 worth of additional stock, which, it is said, was not sold. The plant was erected, however, and the improvements made.

The Natchez Silk Mill, which is the heaviest debtor to the bank, had a warm friend in Risley.

Ansel Arnold, President of the bank, is more than eighty years old. The attention he and the Vice President, A. F. Fowler, paid to the bank's affairs is shown by the fact that their forged notes for $5,000 each have been reckoned among the bank's assets for more than a year without their knowledge.

TALK OF TAR AND FEATHERS

Minister Baumeister Threatens Sabbath Breakers with the Law and They Threaten Him.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., April 26.—The Rev. John Baumeister, pastor of the Reformed Church in this village, yesterday received through the mail a notice warning him that if he didn't forego his opposition to Sunday amusements he would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers and dealt with in other ways that would render his position uncomfortable.

When seen to-night, the minister would not show the communication nor divulge its entire contents, for the reason that the greater part of it was couched in language unfit for publication. The letter bore a signature, he said, but what it was he refused to tell. He said he was quite sure he could name the writer of the note, but he intended to pay no attention to it, unless an attempt is made to carry out the threat. Of this he said he had no fear.

"I believe," said the minister, "that the message was only intended to intimidate me and prevent me from taking further steps toward the abatement of Sunday desecration in the village. But the authors of the threat will fail, if that is their purpose."

Mr. Baumeister said that a concert and dance was being extensively advertised to take place at Muehlenbrinck's Turn Hall, on Easter Sunday, and he called the attention of President Pauly of the Village Board to the matter, with the request that the authorities put a stop to such boisterous amusement on the Sabbath. The board paid no attention to his communication and the affair was carried on without molestation. The minister said that at this affair he gathered all the evidence he required to bring the matter before the Grand Jury, and this he intends to do, if the offense is repeated. He claims to have the support of all the better element of citizens.

The concert and dance on Easter Sunday is said to have been conducted under the auspices of the Union Workmen's Association. The population of the village is composed almost entirely of Germans. These people, or many of the poorer class of them, are accustomed to recreation and amusement on Sunday.

To Vote for a Name for Sing Sing.

SING SING, April 26.—At the annual charter election, which takes place next Tuesday here, the taxpayers will be called upon to vote on raising a special tax of $10,000 to liquidate the village indebtedness, which has been accumulating for many years as a legacy from one board to another of Village Trustees. They will be asked also to appropriate $2,500 for providing an electric fire alarm similar to the one now in use in Yonkers. The taxpayers will also vote on the question of whether the name of the village should be changed. A citizens' meeting last Winter decided against any change, and that is the sentiment of nine-tenths of the villagers.

The Rockaway Beach Road Loses.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 26.—A jury in the Supreme Court here to-day gave a verdict of $29,835 against the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company. It was the result of an action instituted by John Jamelson, owner of a number of buildings destroyed by fire at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, on July 23, 1893. He claimed that the fire started from sparks from one of the company's locomotives, and sued to recover $32,362.47, the value of the structures, machinery, and horses lost in the fire. The plant was used to manufacture artificial ice.

The verdict included $1,000 counsel fee and $835 interest.

Benefit for Julius Stern.

The following artists have volunteered to assist at the entertainment to be given in Music Hall this evening for the benefit of Julius Stern, the blind newsdealer of 644 Columbus Avenue:

Miss Ida Klein, soprano; Miss Lettie E. Crowl, whistler; Pedro De Salazar, violinist; Master Edward Schwerin, pianist; Master Charles Meehan, boy soprano, and John Francis Gilder, pianist and composer.

Stern supports his wife and three children by selling papers.

Arbor Day in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—Arbor Day was observed to-day with appropriate literary and musical exercises in all the public schools, and by the planting of two trees in each school yard. At School No. 14, on the Heights, all the trees planted since the custom was introduced have been given names. The additions made to-day were christened Abraham Lincoln and Leonard J. Gordon.

An Alleged Oyster Pirate on Trial.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 26.—The trial of Augustus D. Merritt, arrested as an alleged oyster pirate, was begun this afternoon. Merritt was represented by Counselor Henderson, while Messrs. Stoddart and Youngs looked after the interest of the oyster company. After much sparring by the defendant's counsel, the case was adjourned until 10:30 A. M. Tuesday.

EASY ESCAPE FOR MURRAY

An ex-Convict Under Arrest Walked Out of Court.

POLICE THOUGHT HIM A LAWYER

He Was About to be Arraigned in Jefferson Market for Highway Robbery — Process Too Slow and He Left.

Francis Murray, an ex-convict, while awaiting arraignment in the Jefferson Market Police Court for highway robbery, calmly walked out of the room yesterday and made his escape.

Justice Simms, the policeman who arrested Murray, a number of other policemen and court attendants, and a room full of spectators were present when the prisoner walked out. He was able to get away easily because he was dressed better than his fellows in the pen, and the policemen let him out thinking he was a lawyer.

Murray, who goes also under the name of John McCue, was only recently released from Sing Sing. His trouble yesterday resulted from a covetous fancy he took to a diamond scarfpin James Hopkins of 330 West Eighteenth Street displayed in his necktie on Thursday night. Murray and Mr. Hopkins were riding on the same Eighth Avenue car. Murray could not resist the temptation to steal Hopkins's pin, and he made a sudden grab for it, drew it from the tie, and jumped off the car.

Mr. Hopkins quickly followed Murray, shouting, "Stop, thief!" and in a short time a crowd had collected.

The American Theatre audience was just being dismissed, and most of the men in the crowd joined in the pursuit of Murray. He would have escaped had not a muscular negress intercepted him. He tried to push her aside, but she grabbed him, and, swinging him around, lifted him bodily from the sidewalk and then threw him against a plate-glass window. The glass gave way with a crash, and Murray found himself, cut and bleeding, inside a store. To capture him then was an easy task on the part of Policeman Willaim Williamson.

Murray, when he appeared in court, carried a new Spring overcoat over his left arm, and made quite a respectable appearance. Policeman Williamson seemed very happy while swearing to his complaint, and after that preliminary was over Murray was sent back to where the other prisoners were. Murray was in a hurry, and the delay in calling his case annoyed him.

"I've been tried in a good many courts," he said to a fellow-prisoner, "but this is the slowest one I was ever in. Now, I've got an appointment to take a lady to a continuous performance this afternoon, but if the Judge does not hurry up I'll have to disappoint her. I guess the only sure way for me to do is to go now, and let the court take care of itself."

Murray handed a note to Joseph Magner, a boy of 396 Eighth Avenue, and then deliberately left the line of prisoners and walked toward the door. One policeman whom he met saluted him with, "How do you do, Counsellor?" and Murray replied that he was doing very well. He then passed out of the building.

It then dawned upon Court Policeman Hunt that Murray was not a lawyer at all. He asked Williamson about it, and Williamson looked in horrified amazement for his prisoner. Justice Simms was appealed to for instruction. He asked Sergt. Boody to step forward.

"While this escape," said the Justice, "is in no way a matter with which it is my duty to concern myself, I wish to say that if my instructions had been obeyed it could not have occurred. If you had not allowed the rear part of the court room to be used as a lounging place for men of all kinds the doorkeeper would have been more careful. As it is, people are allowed to run in and out as they please, and it is a great wonder more prisoners have not got away."

It occurred to some one to arrest young Magner, to whom Murray gave the note, and the boy was questioned by Justice Simms. He said he tore up the note, but that it was merely a request for cigarettes. He said he had met Murray two or three times in pool rooms.

Justice Simms advised Policeman Williamson to find Murray. He was not rearrested during the day.

TO PROTECT DEFRAUDED BANKS

The Clearing House to Discuss a Plan of Reimbursement.

Liabilities of banks in relation to raised checks and forged indorsements will be discussed by the Clearing House Association on Monday. A report on the subject has been prepared, and will doubtless be adopted. By a decision of the Court of Appeals a bank cashing such checks can recover its loss only by suing the bank to which the money is finally paid. When such checks are presented to a city bank for collection the bank making final payment, under this ruling, may have to sue a bank in another State to recover. This may be attended with much annoyance and expense.

Should the report to be submitted on Monday be adopted a bank caught by a bad check may be immediately reimbursed by the bank through which it came or by the associated banks. At the same time a rule will be adopted that banks will receive checks for collection from out-of-town customers only on condition that if any such checks should prove fraudulent the amount paid on them will be refunded.

NO OPPOSITION TO EITHER BILL

Hearing on Hebrew Benevolent Home and Institute of Fine Arts Measures.

Two bills passed by both branches of the Legislature were up before Mayor Strong yesterday for a public hearing, but there was no opposition in reference to either of them.

One was the Hebrew Benevolent Home bill, and the hearing was closed without argument on either side. It is almost certain that the Mayor will approve it.

The other was the bill exempting the building of the American Institute of Fine Arts, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from taxation. A committee of artists called to speak in favor of the bill, but, as there was no opposition, the Mayor said that he had read the bill and was in favor of it, and that no hearing was necessary.

New Customs Inspectors Appointed.

Roderick M. Casey, L. B. Bainton, Joseph P. Smith, William M. Churchill, and John J. Walsh, formerly storekeepers, and James E. Mahon, James J. Haley, John J. O'Rourke, William A. Rodgers, and John E. McCann, formerly clerks, whom Collector Kilbreth recommended for transfer, were appointed Inspectors of Customs yesterday. They constitute the first lot of new Inspectors to be appointed in conformity with the Treasury order relating to the arrival of ships after sundown. The salaries of these appointees, which were $1,400 in their former positions, will be $1,460 as Inspectors.

Help for Troublesome Eyes.

Joseph Kornblum of Pittsburg has opened an office at 333 Fifth Avenue, where men and women suffering from astigmatism, that common but stubborn affection of the eyes, can find relief, if not positive cure. The word "relief" is used here only in the sense that people who have this form of distorted vision can have it corrected. Mr. Kornblum is a practical optician, who has for years made a study of the glasses which should be worn by men or women who find that their vision is impaired. He uses no drugs to dilate the pupils of the eyes. To use his own words: "My system is a scientific adjustment of glasses without the use of atrophine or any other drug calculated to distend the pupil of the eye for purposes of examination. I have an invention of my own which has been most successful in determining the strength of any one's eyesight. In nine cases out of ten, in grown people, I can, by putting them to my tests, ascertain just what is the matter with their eyes, and prescribe the proper glasses that should be worn. I perform no operations, referring such of my customers as may need them to professional oculists, but to those who are suffering from astigmatism I can promise to give glasses which will practically restore their correct sight." All eyeglasses are made by Mr. Kornblum at his Pittsburg factory, and are made with the especial idea of correcting the affections of those who consult him.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contracted Business as the Result of Bear Operations.

LEADING INDUSTRIALS VERY STRONG

And the Railway List Shows No Evidence of Pronounced Weakness—The Coal Situation Unchanged.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Efforts of the professional element to bring about a reaction resulted not so much in lower prices as in a contraction in the volume of business. The principal activity was in the Industrials, and the trading in them was done at advancing prices. Sugar gained 1¼, Leather preferred 3¾, and Tobacco 1⅞ points. Chicago Gas, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and General Electric were fractionally higher. In the coal stocks, Reading was up a point, Jersey Central ⅞, and Delaware and Hudson ½, while Lackawanna was unchanged. Of the Grangers, St. Paul was unchanged, Burlington and Northwestern each lost ⅝, and Rock Island was down ¼. The low-priced specialties were practically unchanged. The bond market was active and firm.

So far as known, there was no material change in the coal situation. It is generally recognized that the adjustment of the difficulties of the trade depends more upon the speculative position of certain influential cliques than upon the question of allotment of output, and that when the time is ripe an understanding will be reached promptly. The contention that Reading's present demand cannot be granted because there is no assurance that it will not seek an increased allotment next year is regarded as childish. Reading has more undeveloped coal land than all the other companies combined, and it is only a question of a few years before it will of necessity become the principal producer of anthracite coal. While it remains financially embarrassed its competitors may be able to hold it in check, but once restored to solvency, efficient management will place it in control of the trade. Its rivals recognize that their only chance lies in crippling the company now, and nothing would suit their purpose better than the dismemberment of the Reading system through foreclosure sale.

A softening tendency in the foreign exchange market reflected the recent large purchases of American issues by foreigners, bonds as well as stocks. It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the amount of these purchases, but foreign houses intimate that within six weeks they have amounted to not less than $10,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent., with some loans at 2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money quiet with supply exceeding the demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper in moderate demand, with a fair supply in the market. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼@4¾ for four months' single names of choice character, 5@5½ for the same six months to run, 6 and upward for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,393,250, and the balances were $5,301,289. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $453,098.

Money in London, on call, ½@¾ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—70c premium. Boston—$@12½c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝c. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67⅜c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$30,502,151
Imports for the same period..... 14,246,516

Net exports..... $16,255,635
Net exports to date, 1894..... 11,402,020
Net exports to date, 1893..... 42,128,820
Net exports to date, 1892..... 8,943,401

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining..... 1¼
American Tobacco..... 1⅞
Baltimore & Ohio..... ⅜
Canadian Pacific..... ⅜
Consolidated Gas..... ⅜
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic..... 1¼
Lake Shore..... ⅜
Manhattan 1⅝
New-Jersey Central..... ⅞
Ohio Southern..... 3
Philadelphia & Reading..... 1
Pitts. & Western pf..... ⅞
St. Paul & Omaha..... 1
United States Rubber..... ⅞
United States Leather pf..... 3¾

DECLINED.

Oregon Railway & Navigation..... 1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active, but the dealings were not so well distributed. Prices were strong, with particularly good gains in the Northern Pacific issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s..... 1⅛
Michigan Central 5s, 1902..... 1
M. & St. Louis 1st, Pacific..... 1
M. & St. Louis 1st, Southwest..... 2½
N. Y., Lack. & W. construction 5s..... 1
Northern Pacific 2d c..... 1⅛
Northern Pacific con. t. r..... 1
Northern Pacific cn. t. r..... 1⅝
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes..... 3
Northern Pacific Tenn. 1st..... 1¼
Union Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande 1st. 2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st..... 1⅝
Wisconsin Central 1st..... 1¼

DECLINED.

Cedar F. & Minn 1st..... 8
Erie 5th ext..... 1
Kansas Pacific cn..... 1

Government bonds were strong. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 111⅝; $10,000 5s, coupon, at 116⅜, and $9,000 do, registered, at 115¼, seller, 10 flat. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112½	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	120¼	120½
5s, c., 1925	121½	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	116¼	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,583,762, against $2,563,272 last week, and $1,676,801 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,801,944, against $2,525,498 last week, and $1,612,331 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	40	40¼	200
American Cotton Oil pf	76¼	77	70¾	77	76½	77½	467
*American Sugar Refining	108½	109¼	107⅝	109⅛	109⅛	109¼	34,033
*American Sugar Refining pf	98½	99	98½	99	98½	99	867
*American Tobacco	102	103¼	102	103⅛	103	103⅛	8,048
American Tobacco pf	111	111	111	111	110	111	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5⅞	2,079
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	100
Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	57¼	56⅛	56⅝	56¼	57	1,345
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	9	9	9	9½	10	100
Brunswick Company	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	100
Canada Southern	52⅞	52⅞	52¾	52¾	52⅝	53	300
Canadian Pacific	46¾	46¾	46	46	45½	46¾	350
Central Pacific	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17½	18	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19⅜	19	19	19	19¼	2,012
Chicago Gas	73	73¼	72⅞	73⅛	73¼	73¾	4,060
Chicago & Alton	140	150	140	150	149	151	200
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	97⅝	97⅛	97½	97½	97¾	4,150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	74½	74¾	2,676
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42⅛	42¼	41¾	41¾	41½	42	740
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	62½	62½	62	62	62¼	62⅝	12,590
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67	67	66⅝	67	66⅞	67	1,825
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	24½	26	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞	600
Consolidated Gas Company	136¾	138⅝	136	138½	137¾	139	2,013
Delaware & Hudson	128¾	128¾	127½	128	127	128¾	2,930
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅝	159⅝	158¾	159	158½	159¼	1,620
Denver & Rio Grande	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	43½	43⅝	300
Dist. & C. F., 3d in. paid	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	12,200
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	100
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	14	100
Gen. Electric	33¾	34⅝	33⅜	34	33¾	33⅞	4,080
Great Northern pf	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	103½	106	130
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1	1	1	1	..	1⅛	100
Laclede Gas	28½	29	28½	29	28½	29	850
Lake Erie & Western	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	900
†Lake Erie & Western pf	77	77	77	77	76⅝	77¼	255
Lake Shore	142	142½	141⅜	142¼	142¼	142⅝	2,328
*Long Island Traction	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12	12½	1,313
Louisville & Nashville	56½	56⅝	56	56	56¼	56⅝	2,520
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¾	8½	10
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27¾	27⅞	26½	26⅞	26¾	27	800
Manhattan Consolidated	117⅜	119⅝	117⅜	119⅜	119¼	119⅝	3,035
Mexican Central	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	10	1,110
Mexican National certs	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2½	100
Michigan Central	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100½	300
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	20½	20½	20	20	20	20½	540
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	49¾	50¼	100
Missouri Pacific	26¼	26¼	25¾	26⅛	26⅛	26½	1,720
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	2,400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	1,350
Morris & Essex	161	161	161	161	..	..	30
*National Lead Company	33½	33½	32¾	33½	33⅜	33½	1,600
*National Lead Company pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88	89	112
National Starch	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	9½	50
New-Jersey Central	94¼	95½	94¼	95⅝	94⅝	95	10,570
New-York Central	99	99	99	99	99¼	99⅜	482
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	39⅜	39⅝	2,221
New-York, Chicago & St. L	15	15	15	15	15	15¼	120
New-York, Lack. & West	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	..	31
New-York, L. E. & Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12¼	12⅝	516
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	25	25	25	25	24½	25½	300
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	12¾	13	360
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37	37	36¼	36¼	36	37	247
Norfolk & Western pf	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	16	16½	200
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	270
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	1,900
Northern Pacific pf	21½	21⅞	20¾	20¾	20⅝	21	875
Ohio Southern	18½	19	18½	19	17	20	200
Ontario & Western	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½	700
Oregon Railway & Nav	17	17	17	17	17⅛	20	110
Oregon Short Line & U. N	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	8	200
Pacific Mail	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾	24	630
Philadelphia & Reading	15⅝	16¼	15	16½	16	16⅛	30,825
Pittsburg & Western pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	29	30	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	168	168	168	168	167½	168	100
Rio Grande Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	18	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114½	114½	114½	114½	114	114¾	117
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½	755
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅜	12½	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝	2,527
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	36	35¼	36	36	36¼	2,440
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	110	113	10
Southern Pacific	18	18	18	18	17⅛	18	200
Southern Railway	14⅛	14⅜	13⅝	14	13⅞	14	10,793
Southern Railway pf	37	37	36½	36⅝	36¾	36⅞	3,913
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22	22¼	21¾	22	21⅞	22¼	2,603
Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	2,200
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	45	45	45	45½	48	5
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¾	6	1,000
United States Cordage	5¾	6½	5¾	6¼	6¼	6¾	1,645
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	10	10½	331
United States Cordage gtd	18	18	18	18	17	18	135
United States Express	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	40½	42	70
United States Rubber	39¾	40⅞	39¾	40¼	40½	40⅝	2,720
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93⅞	94	1,653
*United States Leather	15¼	15½	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15½	8,845
*United States Leather pf	81½	84¾	81	84¾	84½	85	4,334
Wabash	7⅞	7¾	7	7¼	7⅛	7½	700
Wabash pf	17	17	16⅜	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	2,470
Wells-Fargo Express	105½	105¼	105¼	105½	104	108	10
Western Union Telegraph	89⅛	89⅛	87¾	89¼	89	89¾	1,172
*West. Union Beef	10½	10¾	10½	10½	10	11	110
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13½	13	13½	13⅛	13½	3,800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43¼	43½	43½	43½	43½	43⅞	130
Total sales							224,450

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alice	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	2,300
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	..	..	50
Phenix of Arizona	.09	.09	.09	.09	..	..	100
Total sales							2,450

Bonds.

At, T & S F 4s 45,000..... 73⅜; 7,000..... 73; 10,000..... 73¼; 4,000s3..... 73¼; 9,000..... 73¼; 12,000..... 73½; 500..... 73; 45,000..... 73½; 20,000..... 73¾; 22,000..... 73⅝; 45,000..... 73¾

A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 20,000..... 22⅞; 22,000..... 22½

Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000..... 110½

Brooklyn El 1st 5,000..... 98¼; 3,000..... 98¾

B, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000..... 98¼; 2,000..... 98⅜

Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000..... 100½

Canada So 2d 1,000..... 103½

Cedar F & Min 1st 1,000..... 120

Cent Pac 6s 1896 2,000..... 103

Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000s20F..... 109¼

Ches & O gen 4½s 10,000..... 76⅜; 20,000..... 76½; 6,000..... 76⅜

Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000..... 120

C & East Ill Cons 1,000..... 123¾; 1,000..... 123½

Chi & E Ill gen 5s 5,000..... 100⅜

Chi Cl & C 1st 8,000..... 94½

Chi & Ind Coal 1st 8,000..... 100¾

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000..... 40½; 10,000..... 46; 3,000..... 46½

Chi & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s 10,000..... 106

Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000c..... 102; 5,000..... 102¼; 1,000..... 102⅜; 1,000..... 102

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000..... 90½

Colorado Mid 1st 5,000..... 73½

Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000..... 92

Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000..... 95½; 2,000..... 95¾; 1,000..... 96; 2,000..... 96¼; 2,000..... 96½; 3,000..... 97

Dal & Waco 1st 5s 10,000..... 80

Den & R G 4s 1,000..... 84⅞

Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 5,000..... 93

East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000..... 106½

Ed El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000..... 106⅝

Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s 2,900..... 101

Gal, Har & San A 2d 7,000..... 99⅜

G Bay, W & St P Inc 10,000..... 6

Eliz, L & B S 5s 2,000..... 97; 4,000..... 97½

H & Tex Con 1st 5s 1,000..... 100½

Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000..... 70

Kings Co Elev 1st 5,000..... 73

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000..... 95

L Erie & West 2d 5s 1,000..... 103½

L, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 1,000..... 33½

Lo & Nash Cons 9,000..... 107½

L, N A & Chi G M 3,000..... 73½; 2,000..... 73¾; 1,000..... 74; 1,000..... 73¾

Mex Cent Cons 4s 10,000..... 70¼; 5,000..... 64⅜

Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000..... 64½; 6,000..... 70½; 5,000..... 70¾

Mich Cent 5s 1902 1,000..... 100½

Mich Cent Cons 5s 6,000..... 120

Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 10,000s old..... 89¼; 100,000..... 90

Minn & St L 1st Pacific Extension 1,000..... 118

Southwestern Ext 5,000..... 120; 7,000..... 121

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000..... 84¾; 22,000..... 84⅞; 500..... 85½; 1,000..... 84⅞; 5,000..... 84⅝; 10,000..... 84⅞; 10,000s15F..... 84⅞

Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 3,000..... 59; 33,000..... 58⅜

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000..... 80

Morris & Essex 1st 8,000..... 144½

Nash, C & St L Con 1,000..... 99½

N Y Cent Deb 5s 1,000..... 106½

N Y Elevated 1st 7s 5,000s3..... 108¾

N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol, D M & Co eng certs stamped 5,000..... 65

Nor Pac 1st Reg 15,000..... 116

North Pac 2d Coup 11,000..... 92½; 3,000..... 92⅞; 10,000..... 92¾; 10,000..... 92½

North Pac 3d Coup 10,000..... 60⅜

North Pac Cons 5s 10,000..... 32⅞; 126,000..... 33

2,000..... 33½; 11,000..... 33½; 95,000..... 33½; 1,000..... 33⅜; 22,000..... 82; 16,000..... 33½; 6,000..... ..; Trust Receipts 5,000..... 32⅜; 35,000..... 33; 3,000..... 33¼; 43,000..... 33½; 5,000..... 33¾; 6

N Y, Lack & West Construct'n Mtge 30,000..... 115¼

Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 75,000..... 80

17,000..... 80¼; 25,000..... 80⅝; 7,000..... 80⅞; 15,000..... 81; 15,000..... 80⅜; 2,000..... 81; 10,000..... 80⅜; 10,000..... 81⅞; 22,000..... 82

Nor Pac Terml 1st 6,000..... 102

Nor Pac & Mon 1st 2,000..... 35½

Norfolk & Western New River 1st 1,000..... 109

Ohio Southern 1st 20,000..... 94; 3,000..... 93¾; 75,000..... 94

Ohio South G M 4s 7,000..... 52

Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co certs 2,000..... 40¼

Oregon Imp Con 5s 15,000..... 50¾

Ore R & Nav 1st 1,000..... 110; 6,000..... 109½

Ore S L & U N Collat Trust 5s 10,000..... 21½

Peo & Eastern 1st 61,000..... 77

Phil & Reading 1st pf Inc 3,000..... 30½; 15,000..... 30½; 10,000..... 30¾; 35,000..... 31

2d pf Inc 5,000..... 17; 2,000..... 17¼

3d pf Inc 1,000..... 13; 4,000..... 13¼; 5,000..... 13½

P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 2,000..... 106½

Pitts & West 1st 1,000..... 80¾

Rich & Dan Equip 10,000..... 97; 15,000..... 97½; 12,000..... 98

Rio Grande W 1st 7,000..... 72; 5,000..... 71⅝; 20,000..... 72

Roch & Pitts Cons 5,000..... 118¼

St J & Grand I 1st 6,000..... 55½

St J & Grand I Inc 10,000..... 8¾

St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000..... 78⅞; 15,000..... 79⅛

St L & S F G M 5s 1,000..... 94

St L Southw'n 1st 1,000..... 73¾; 10,000..... 73⅝

St L Southw 2d Inc 15,000..... 28¾; 5,000..... 28⅞; 5,000..... 28¾; 3,000..... 28¾; 16,000..... 28⅝; 10,000..... 28⅝; 9,000..... 28⅝; 24,000..... 28⅞; 1,000..... 28⅝; So Pac N Mex 1st 7,000..... 102; 5,000..... 102¼

San A & Ar Pass 4s 3,000..... 61¾

Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000..... 90¼; 61,000..... 90¼; 4,000..... 90⅝; 17,000..... 90¾; 10,000..... 90¼; 15,000..... 90¼; 1,000..... 90¼; 7,000..... 90¼

Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000..... 94

Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000..... 28; 18,000..... 27½; 10,000..... 27¾; 1,000..... 27⅞; 20,000..... 27¾; 1,000..... 28; 9,000..... 27⅞; 10,000..... 27⅝; 5,000..... 27⅞; 15,000..... 27½; 2,000..... 27⅝; 7,000..... 27½; 13,000..... 27⅝; 2,000..... 27½

Third Av 1st 5s 1,000..... 119¼; 5,000..... 120

Union Elev 1st 6s 20,000..... 99¼; 1,000..... 99

U P Col Tr 4½s Trust Co certs 2,000..... 39

Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000..... 104¼; 2,000..... 104⅜

Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000..... 104½; 6,000..... 105

Union Pac 1st, 1899 4,000..... 106

U Pac Ext s fd 8s 24,000..... 93½; 8,000..... 93; 4,000..... 93⅜

U P, Den & Gulf 1st 5,000..... 36¼; 25,000..... 36½; 40,000..... 37; 35,000..... 37½

U Pac Lin & Col 1st 3,000..... 31

U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000..... 54½

Wabash 1st 5s 3,000..... 106½; 9,000..... 106⅜; 5,000..... 106⅞; 10,000..... 106⅜; 4,000..... 107

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 10,000..... 71½; 5,000..... 71¾; 2,000..... 71½

Wabash Deb Ser B 53,000..... 25¼

West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000..... 105

W N Y & P 2d Trust Co certs 5,000..... 30½

W U Col Trust 5s 6,000..... 109; 5,000..... 109¼

Wheel & L E 1st 5,000..... 102⅛

Wisconsin Cen Co 1st 5,000..... 54½; 5,000..... 55½; 5,000..... 55½

Trust Co certs 11,000..... 54¼

Total sales..... $2,649,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	147
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American Cottonseed Oil	27	27⅝
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	112	114
American Telegraph & Cable	92	..
*Bay State Gas	17	18⅞
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Cedar F. & M	5	9
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	97	98
Chicago & Northwest pf	141	..
C., M. & St. P. pf	117½	118¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	158
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7	8
C., I., St. L. & C. pf	68	..
Commercial Cable	142½	..
Consolidated Coal	29	31
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14⅝
D. M. & Ft. D	7½	7⅝
Detroit Gas	22½	..
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y	97	98
Erie Tel. & Tel	58	58½
Mahoning Coal R	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Minn. Iron	46	50
National Linseed Oil	23	24
National Starch 1st pf	48	..
National Starch 2d pf	28	35
New Central Coal	7	9
N. Y. & N. H	190	203
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	69
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	30
Norfolk So	61½	..
Norfolk & Western	3¾	4
Ontario Mining	10	12
Oregon Imp	11	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & East	4	5½
Peo., D. & E	4½	4⅞
Pitts., Young, & Ash	47¾	..
P., C., C. & St. Louis	17⅜	18½
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	48	49
P., F. W. & C	157	160
P., F. W. & C. pf	150	..
Quicksilver	3½	4
Quicksilver pf	19½	20
Rens. & Sar	180	185
Rio Grande Western pf	40	43
St. Louis Southwestern	93	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M	14½	14⅝
Flint & P. M. pf	32	37
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	1½	2¼
Homestake	20	..
Illinois Central	91½	92½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16	18
Iowa Central	8	8½
Iowa Central pf	26	27
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Kingston & Pembroke	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	85	88
Long Island	83	84
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
St. J. & G. I	..	2
St. Paul & Duluth	2	2⅝
St. Paul & Duluth pf	27	28
St. P., M. & M	87	90
Southern Cotton Oil	106¼	109
Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	36	46
T. P. Land Trust	80	85
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	8¾	9¼
T., A. A. & N. M	77½	81
*Texas Central	1¾	2
*Texas Central pf	14	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	34	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	2	..
Union Pacific	12	14
Utica & B. River	13	..
Wisconsin Central	150	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	108⅜	109¼	107⅝	109⅜	21,850
Am. Tobacco	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	340
B. & O	57	57	57	57	230
Can. Pacific	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	100
A.-T. & S. F.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝	270
C.,C.,C.&St.L.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	100
Cent. of N. J.	94¼	95⅝	94¼	95½	2,890
C. & N. W.	97¾	97¾	97⅛	97⅝	3,370
Chi. Gas	73⅛	73⅝	72¾	73⅜	1,350
C. R. I. & P.	86⅞	90	86⅞	90	945
C., B. & Q.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	2,040
C.,M. & St. P.	62½	62½	62	62⅜	4,680
C. & O.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	70
Del. & Hud.	128½	128½	128½	128½	200
Dist. & C. F.	17½	17½	17	17¼	5,800
Gen. Electric	33⅞	34¼	33¾	34	1,050
Lake Shore	142⅝	142⅝	142⅜	142⅜	100
L. E. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	100
L. & N.	56½	56½	55⅞	56	1,590
L. I. Traction	12¾	13¼	12½	12⅝	830
Manhattan	117½	119⅜	117½	119⅜	220
Mich. Cent.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100
Mo. Pacific	26¼	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	570
M., K. & T. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	140
Nat. Lead	33⅝	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	250
New-England	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	600
N. Y. Central	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	100
N.Y.,O. & W.	17½	17½	17½	17½	50
N.Y.,S. & W.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	50
Nor. Pac.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Pac. Mail	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	70
Phil. & R.	15⅞	16⅛	15	16⅛	*14,570
Pull. Car	168	168	168	168	100
South. Ry.	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	410
Ten. C. & I.	22⅛	22¼	22	22

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. YORK
120 BROADWAY. NEW
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to check or draft.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
[PRIOR LIEN BONDS.]
Issue of $12,500,000.
Trustees:
HUGH MACKAY MATHESON, Esq.,
and Capt. WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 46 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $46,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

4,	1919,	4434,	5874,	8999, 11546
255,	2030,	4524,	5974,	9018, 12091
413,	2306,	4563,	6085,	9353, 12093
586,	2420,	4794,	6800,	9411, 12245
596,	2910,	5032,	7170,	9605, 12387
669,	2922,	5135,	7988,	11095, 12402
751,	3449,	5207,	7999,	11345,
1724,	3990,	5371,	8823,	11514,

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders.
LONDON, 22d March, 1895.

Present:
JOHN BRIDGES,
Notary Public,
Of the Firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., E. C., at the rate of 4s. 1d. per $1, or £204 3s. 4d. per bond, provided the bonds shall have been previously left three clear days for verification.

BOND No. 5052, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1892, AND BONDS Nos. 5048, 5049, 6851, AND 10637, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1893, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Have Removed
to
38 WALL ST.
THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT in the form approved by the New-York Stock Exchange are now ready to be delivered to depositing security holders in exchange for Bonds and Stock deposited by them, and application will be made to have the Certificates listed on the **STOCK EXCHANGE** as soon as a sufficient amount of securities have been deposited. Security holders who desire to participate in the Reorganization should therefore deposit their Holdings as **PROMPTLY** as possible with the Undersigned. All Certificates of Stock and Registered Bonds deposited must be accompanied by properly executed Powers of Attorney for transfer.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1895.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Depositary of all Bonds,
80 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
Depositary of Stocks,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

Meetings and Elections.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of the company, 40th St. and 7th Av., on WEDNESDAY, May 8. The polls will be open at 3:30 o'clock, and remain open for one hour.
By order of the board.
HENRY M. McLAREN,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. . . on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895.
By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The . . will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 1, prox. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed on the evening of 20th inst. and reopened May 2.
N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

New-York, April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMANIA BANK.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-York Times Publishing Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City, on the seventh day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said company for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. GEO. F. SPINNEY, Sec'y.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, April 13, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 13 to April 29, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 15 TRUSTEES of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University Place, on TUESDAY, April 30, 1895, between the hours of 8:30 and 9 P. M. And the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 8 P. M.
CHARLES B. CURTIS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 58th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Dividends.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
2 3 Broad St., (Mills Building,)
New-York, April 24, 1895.
Coupons due May 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. First Con. 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 26, 1895.
The coupons due May 1 of the General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York. J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 25, 1895.
The transfer books of both the Common and Preferred Stock of this Company will be closed from May 8 to May 18, 1895, inclusive.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next.
The transfer books will remain closed to May 2.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 Broadway,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1895.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
All coupons maturing May 1, 1895, on bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., will be paid by the Central Trust Company, 52 Wall St., New-York. R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, April 27, 1895.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after May 15 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30, 1895.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.
Coupons and dividend on the above, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
April 13, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.
Near 5th Av.
DEPOSITORY STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 26, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3) THREE PER CENT., free of all tax, payable May 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held April 3, 1895, a semi-annual dividend of 5 Per Cent. was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books April 15, 1895. The books will reopen on May 1, 1895.
JOHN L. LAMSON, Second Vice President.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-38 East 42d St.
New-York, April 24, 1895.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable May 1.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.
The coupons of the debenture bonds, due May 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCK AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, May 1, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Administrator.
$1,000 Railway Building & Loan Asso. of Minn. stock, full paid, Class G, 8 p. c.
$10,000 Railway Building & Loan Asso. of Minn. stock, full paid, Class F, 7 p. c. and 1 p. c. extra Guar.
1 sh. New-York Law Institute.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
80 shs. N. Y. & Pennsylvania Telephone & Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
$15,000 Town Gravesend Local Impt. 5 p. c. Bds., issue of July 27, 1893, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Town Gravesend Local Impt. 5 p. c. Bds., issue of July 13, 1894, (Hypd.)
$25,000 Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942, Sept., 1894, coup., (Hypd.)
Right, Title, and Interest of Guzman Blanco in and to 12,500 shs. Manoa Co., Limited, for unpaid calls and assessments.
25 shs. Edison Electric Light Co. of B'klyn.

Copartnership Notices.

JOHN NIX & CO.—Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of "JOHN NIX & CO" has been dissolved by the death of JOHN NIX, but the business has been and is to be continued by the subscribers, copartners in said firm, and
Whereas, The said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, and had carried on business in the State of New-York for five years and upward,
Now, therefore, in compliance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases" and the acts amending the same, we, JOHN W. NIX, residing at No. 1,273 Bedford Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York; GEORGE W. NIX, residing at Cranford, in the State of New-Jersey, and FRANK W. NIX, residing at No. 680 Putnam Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, do hereby certify that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of "JOHN NIX & CO."
Dated, New-York, April 19, 1895.
JOHN W. NIX,
GEORGE W. NIX,
FRANK W. NIX.

City and County of New-York, ss.:
On this nineteenth day of April, 1895, before me personally appeared JOHN W. NIX, GEORGE W. NIX, and FRANK W. NIX, to me known and known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
JAMES FORREST,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.
ap20-1aw4wS

Public Notices.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL District.—In the matter of the petition of MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1887, and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under said acts. (Matter of Jerome Park Reservoir.)
I, Franklin Edson, a Commissioner of Appraisal appointed, by an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof in the Second Judicial District, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, and filed and entered in the office of the clerk of said court at said White Plains on the 21st day of January, 1895, a Commissioner of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate laid down on a map filed November 15, 1894, in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, as map number 414, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in the statute known as Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, entitled "An act to provide new reservoirs, mains, and a new aqueduct, with the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water," and the acts amendatory thereto, the said proceeding in which I have been appointed as aforesaid being a proceeding affecting lands to be taken for a new reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City and County of New-York, to be known as Jerome Park Reservoir, do hereby give notice that by reason of the fact that Benjamin F. Tracy and Thomas F. Gilroy, the two other Commissioners of Appraisal appointed by said order, have resigned their positions as such Commissioners, and that by reason of said resignations and in compliance with Section 11 of the statute hereinbefore mentioned, to-wit., Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, do hereby give notice that I shall apply to a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District of said State at the Court House in White Plains in the County of Westchester, State of New-York, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th day of April, 1895, for the appointment of two Commissioners of Appraisal to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Benjamin F. Tracy and Thomas F. Gilroy, the Commissioners hereinbefore appointed by the order above presented.
And notice is hereby given to all persons who may desire to be heard in relation to said application to attend at the time and place mentioned.
Dated New-York, 16 April, 1895.
FRANKLIN EDSON,
Commissioner of Appraisal.
Post Office address for the purposes of this application, office of Counsel to the Corporation, 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:
AN ACT
To amend Section Eleven Hundred and Nine of Chapter Four Hundred and Ten of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," in relation to the Supreme Court, as amended by Chapter One Hundred and Four of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-three.
Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, April 29th, 1895, at 2 P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.
Dated City Hall, New-York, April 24th, 1895.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:
AN ACT
To amend Chapter Seven Hundred and Fourteen of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-three, entitled "An act to provide for the immediate sewerage and drainage of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in the City of New-York," and to provide for the regulating, grading, and paving of streets in said wards.
Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, April 29th, 1895, at 1 P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.
Dated City Hall, New-York, April 20th, 1895.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVES.
FULLER'S NEW-YORK DETECTIVE BUREAU,
829 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 19th St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Higher.

DRY, WEATHER AND HIGHER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Higher —Coffee Firmer.

There was a better feeling throughout the market, with considerable more activity and higher prices. Grain was influenced to a great extent by the Western markets, but local scalpers were the most prominent operators, with dry weather reported West and Europe higher. Provisions were firmer but very quiet. Cotton was active and higher, with free local covering. Coffee was firmer, and in fair local demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32⅝@	33¾
Corn, No. 2 steamer	52¼@	52⅝
Flour, straight Spring	$3.40	@$3.55
Flour, straight Winter	2.95	@ 3.15
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	13.50	@14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.07½@	..
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State full cream, fancy	10½@	11½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16	@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	9.70	@ ..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were more active, and closed firm at 1¼@1⅝c advance, on reports of dry weather West, firmer late cables, and free covering by local shorts. The switching business was heavy between May and July, at ⅝c and ½c difference, closing at ½c bid. Spot was in fair export demand at firm prices. Sales, 104,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 red, to arrive, at 2½@2⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, early May, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, nominal; No. 1 hard, afloat, 76c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 76¼c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 2,137 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 21,594 bushels; in the interior, 222,462 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ⅜c advance, following wheat and the West, and on local covering. Spot was scarce and firmer. Sales, 77,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 48,000 bushels steamer mixed, part at 1¼c over May, free on board, afloat; 13,500 bushels steamer mixed, to the trade, at 52¼@52⅝c, elevator, and 16,000 bushels do, to arrive, at May price....Receipts, 1,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 24,188 bushels; in the interior, 120,479 bushels....Clearances hence, 6,492 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 44,590 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛c with corn and on local covering, with a light demand and a firm close. Spot was less active, and firm at unchanged prices....Sales, 47,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅜@32¾c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝c; track mixed, 32½@34c; track white, 36@40¼c for 22,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 2,920 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	3,920,000	64 15-16@66 5-16	66¼
June	20,000	66 @66¾	66⅝
July	4,070,000	65½@66⅞	66⅝
August	60,000	65⅞@67⅛	67
September	110,000	66⅛@67½	67½
December	60,000	68⅝@69⅞	69⅞
Total	8,240,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	180,000	52 @52⅝	52⅝
July	300,000	52¼@53⅛	53
September	75,000	52⅞@53¾	53½
Total	555,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	32¾
May	110,000	32⅝@32¾	32¾
June	50,000	32⅞@33	33
July	75,000	33⅜@33½	33½
No. 2 white—			
April		@	37¼
May		@	36¾
Total	235,000		

FLOUR—The inquiry was good, but the high prices asked checked business. Sales, 20,400 bbls, including 900 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3; 1,000 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.35; 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $3@$3.20; 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.80; 500 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.70; 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.25@3.60; 300 bbls Winter clear at $3.10; City Mills sold 4,365 bbls patents, 5,100 bbls clear, 900 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 8,341 bbls and 8,871 sacks; exports, 4,343 bbls and 5,805 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 34,428 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	$2.10@	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.25@$2.40	2.35@ 2.70
No. 1	2.40@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.50	2.50@ 3.10
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.20
White wheat str'ts	@	3.10@ 3.20
Patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.30
Special brands	3.15@ 3.20	3.35@ 3.60
City patents	@	@ 4.20
City clears	@	3.35@ 3.45
City extras	@	@ 2.75
City supers	@	@ 2.55
City fine	@	@ 2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	2.10@ 2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.10@ 3.25	3.40@ 3.55
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and in demand; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.30@$3.50; fancy, $3.60@$3.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Dull and without change. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 00, and 80 lb at 85@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c. for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is steady, with fair jobbing demand. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little buying interest yesterday, while the market otherwise was not changed. Shippers were inclined to pay 26½c for prime yellow, but found nothing of consequence on offer under 27c, and some little firmness at that price, while for good off-grade yellow 26¼c prevailed. There were 150 bbls good off-grade yellow taken at 26¼c, 50 bbls prime yellow, on dock, at 26½c, and 100 bbls prime yellow at 27c. Crude in bbls was scarce and nominal. White was at 30@31c. Nothing new was reported from the mills. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and unchanged. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5⅛c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in fair demand at steady prices; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—Oil opened at 205½; highest, 207; lowest, 205; closed, 205½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Hardly changed at the West, and were, on the whole, fairly steady, closing in instances a trifle higher than on Thursday, or by 3 to 7 on pork, and in part 2 points on short ribs, more by reason of the firmer prices for hogs. Toward the close there was a little freer buying by a leading packer. The export demands were not improved.

LARD—Western Steam—The market here was barely steady, and for cash was a trifle lower, under slow demands. Sales of 250 tcs cash at 7.10c, closing at 7.07½c. City steam was quiet at 6.50c, with 50 tcs taken. Options—No sales; April closed at 7.10c, nominal, and May at 7.10c, nominal. Refined was dull; Continent at 7.45c; South American at 7.90c. Compound lard was quiet; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. At the West, April closed at 6.85c, nominal; May was at 6.85@6.87c, closing at 6.85c; July at 6.97c bid to 7.02½c, closing at 7c; September at 7.15@7.17½c, closing at 7.15c asked.

PORK—There was only moderate trading here for export, with 150 bbls mess taken, and at steady prices. The West 2½ points down at the opening, from which there was an advance of 12½c, closing slightly off the best prices. April closed at $12.22, nominal; May was at $12.17½ to $12.30, closing at $12.27; July at $12.47½@$12.60, closing at $12.52; September at $12.70@$12.82½, closing at $12.75. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—The short rib dealings were at trifle firmer prices, more through one packer buying at the West. April closed at 6.27c, nominal; May at 6.25@6.30c, closing at 6.27c; July at 6.40@6.45, closing at 6.42c asked; September at 6.52½@6.57½c, closing at 6.55c.

CUTMEATS—City meats were freely offered, and taken up only moderately; sales of a carload, about 30,000 lb, pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¾c; also 3,000 lb do, 12 lb average, at 6⅝c, and 2,000 lb smoking bellies, at 7¾c. City pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c asked; 12-lb do, 6⅝c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅞c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅞c; fresh shoulders, 5⅜c.

BEEF—Was held at firm prices, under fair demands. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $10@$14; family, $11@$13; extra India mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—The market was steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 31,483 head; same time last year, 42,968 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.60@$5.05; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,418 head; strong; $4.35@$5.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,282 head; higher; $4.50@$4.95. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened strong; $4.50@$4.75. Pittsburg—Steady; $5@$5.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,783 head; $4.65@$4.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; str

rived, with advances all around, adding to the encouragement. On top of this, New-York claimed that twenty-five loads had been sold for export at that place, and some inquiry was found to exist right here in Chicago. One trader of some prominence helped along the improvement in prices by buying in some wheat he had sold earlier in the week. The Northwestern receipts were large this morning—327 cars—and Chicago had 32 cars. Withdrawals from store were 56,222 bushels, and export clearances of wheat and flour at the seaboard amounted to 128,488 bushels. July wheat opened from 61c to 60¾c, advanced to 62¾c, closing at 62⅝@62½c, 1⅛@1¼c higher than yesterday, most of the trading in car lots was at steady prices, but the nominal close was strong and higher with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points were 238,980 bushels; shipments, 547,987 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 9,765 bushels; shipments, 2,137 bushels.

CORN—All of the scalpers felt disposed to sell corn at the opening to-day, but the inexpedience of their action was demonstrated later by the recovery which took place. The rally, however, was hardly proportionate to that of wheat, the sympathy shown being rather hesitating. The cloudy weather was somewhat of a retarding influence, although the reason why it should be so was not well defined. Receipts were 248 cars, a few under the estimate, but nevertheless quite large, considering the season. Liverpool cables were firm. Withdrawals from store were 69,205 bushels, and clearances to the seaboard 63,146 bushels. Corn opened at 47½c, sold between 48@48¾c, and 47¾c, closing bid, ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady at yesterday's prices. Receipts at principal Western points were 183,229 bushels; shipments, 473,873 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 24,873 bushels, this side.

OATS—An easy opening was accepted as natural under the circumstances, wheat and corn being lower. There was some changing into later months, but no large lines, either "short" or "long," were disturbed. The total of the day's business was very moderate, the ultimate action of the market being in line with the other grains. Receipts, 208 cars. There was nothing taken from store. July closed ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were unchanged.

RYE—Was easier. The general demand was tame; the bulge, having been so great, caused buyers to adopt a waiting disposition. On the regular market No. 2 was offered at 64c, free on board; cars sold at 66@66¾c; round lots to arrive sold from 65c to 65¾c; May sold at 63c, but was afterward offered at 62c; September, 54½c asked. Receipts were 5 cars.

BARLEY—Was slow. There was a moderate supply, but the demand was tame. An easier feeling prevailed. Receipts were 10 cars. No. 3 sold at 50c; No. 3 from 50c to 52c; No. 2 from 52c to 52½c. The malting demand was very small.

PROVISIONS—A narrow range of all articles in the provision market was evidence of the dull and inactive trade in them. It was some time after the market opened before any quotations were established. When business did start it was with a steady to firm tone, derived from the hog trade. The advance in wheat later served further to confirm the general feeling of strength. July pork closed 5c higher than yesterday; July lard unchanged, and July ribs a shade higher. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were small and the shipments fair. Estimated receipts for the week: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 265 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 10,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel room scarce at 1c for grain to Buffalo. A few boats were offered at 1⅛c. Charters of corn to Port Huron were made at 1c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
April	59⅝@59¼	61¼@..	59⅝@..	61 @..
May	29⅝@29⅜	61½@..	59⅝@..	61¼@61¼
July	60⅝@61	62⅜@..	60⅝@..	62⅜@62½
Sept.	61⅜@61¾	63½@..	61⅜@..	63¼@..
Corn, No. 2—				
April	46½@46¾	47¼@..	46½@..	47⅛@..
May	46¾@47	47½@..	46¾@..	47½@..
July	47½@..	48⅜@..	47⅜@..	48 @..
Sept.	48⅜@..	48¼@..	48 @..	48⅜@48¾
Oats, No. 2—				
May	28⅞@..	29 @..	28⅝@..	28⅞@..
June	29⅛@..	29⅝@..	29⅛@..	29¼@29⅜
July	28⅝@..	28¾@..	28⅝@..	28⅜@28¾
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$12.25	$12.30	$12.25	$12.27½
July	12.47½	12.60	12.47½	12.52½
Sept.	12.75	12.82½	12.75	12.75
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	6.85	6.87½	6.85	6.85
July	7.00	7.02½	7.00	7.00
Sept	7.15	7.17½	7.15	7.15
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	6.25	6.30	6.25	6.27½
July	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.42½
Sept.	6.52½	6.57½	6.52½	6.55

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour was very strong, but no further advance was reported; foreign showed 3d advance. No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½@66¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 59@65c, by sample; No. 2 red, 61@61½c; No. 2 corn, 49½@49¾c; No. 2, oats, 28¾@29c; No. 2 rye, 64c; No. 2 barley, 52@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.43½; prime timothy seed, $1.20; mess pork, per bbl., $12.25@$12.42½; lard, per 100 lb., $6.85@$6.87½; short rib sides, loose, $6.25@$6.30; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5.37½@$5.50; short clear sides, boxed, $6.80@$6.82½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, cut loaf, $4.88; granulated, $4.12; standard "A", $4.03; linseed oil as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 57c; boiled, 60c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	15,605	11,456
Wheat, bushels.	10,400	318,564
Corn, bushels.	90,916	347,323
Oats, bushels.	175,300	154,359
Rye, bushels.	3,950	3,205
Barley, bushels.	6,650	10,970

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 19c; firsts, 17½@18½c; seconds, 14@15c; eggs were firm at 12c per dozen for fresh stock.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Wheat in store opened ¼c lower, but subsequently became firmer and advanced ⅞c under the influence of a brisk export demand, and an absence of rain in Winter-wheat districts. July opened at 62c, rose to 63⅜c, and closed at 63⅛c. May ranged ⅜c under July, and cash ¼c under May. Sample wheat higher, brisk milling demand. No. 1 Northern sold at 65½c, No. 2 red sold early at 61⅜c, and closed at 61¼@61⅜c; No. 2 white Winter, 60¾@61c; No. 2 Winter, 59@61c; mixed white and red do not sell so readily. The barley market was rather dull and from ¼@¾c lower, the supply for the last few days having been more than the demand could take care of. Most sales were at 33c delivered. Oats were firm, active, and slightly higher, at 32⅜c for No. 2 white, and 32@32½c for No. 3 white. Rye ruled easier; No. 1, 68@68½c. Corn firm and in demand at 48c for No. 3 yellow. Flour is unchanged and rather quiet, though millers are firm and ask full prices. Millstuffs steady and quiet, at $13@$13.25 for sacked. Provisions higher; mess pork, $12.25 for cash, and $12.30 for May. Prime steam lard is quoted at $6.82½ cash, and $6.85 for May. Grain freights are steady, on the basis of 1c for grain by lake to Buffalo. Receipts: Flour, 3,750 bbls; wheat, 16,900 bushels; corn, 6,500 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels; rye, 4,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,350 bbls; wheat, 8,000 bushels; oats, 123,600 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Flour quiet and dull; receipts, 3,475 bbls; shipments, 5,287 bbls; patents, $3.15@$3.25; extra fancy, $2.90@$3; fancy, $2.60@$2.70; choice, $2.25@$2.40; rye flour, $2.25@$3.50. Bran firmer and better inquiry; sacked, east side, 67c; this side, 70c. Wheat higher; receipts, 3,068 bushels; shipments, 31,334 bushels; May, 62½c; July, 60¾@60¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 12,700 bushels; shipments, 37,625 bushels; May, 45½c; July, 46¼c; September, 47¼@47¾c. Oats higher; receipts, 39,600 bushels; shipments, 7,925 bushels; May, 30c; June, 30¼c; July, 27⅝c. Eggs firm; demand fair at 11c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.52½. Lard—Prime steam, 6.65c; choice, 6.77½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; short clear, 6¾c. Highwines steady at $1.20. Wool quiet and rather easy; Missouri and Illinois medium, 19½@20c; medium clothing, 13c; coarse and braid, 12@13c; low and cotted, 9@10c; fine medium, 10@11c; light fine, 9@10c; heavy fine, 8@8½c; slightly burry, 9@10c; hard burry, 7½c; Southern hard burry, 5@6c; Texas and Arkansas medium, 10@12c; coarse and low, 7@9c; fine medium, 9@11c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 6@7c; sandy and heavy, 5@6c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾-lb, 4½c; 2-lb, 5c; 2¼-lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady, but sales at 2.87½c. Spelter easier at 3.02½c.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will to-morrow say of the wool market: "The market is listless. Manufacturers are well stocked with wool, as well as with orders, and are awaiting the outcome of the new domestic clip. There have been larger sales of Territory this week on a basis of 20c for fine medium. The foreign-scoured wools are steadily growing in favor, as well as the South American merino wools, and again we have a large business to report in Australian. In Utah, buyers are paying 50@52c; in Wyoming 75c. Even in California, Oregon and Nevada sales are reported at prices equivalent to 30c and 31c, delivered in Boston, which would leave no margin of profit on to-day's market. There is evidently confidence in the future. The sales of the week are 2,235,000 lb domestic and 1,369,000 lb foreign, against 1,703,200 lb domestic and 741,000 lb foreign last week, and 2,067,500 lb domestic and 347,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 529,911 lb domestic, and an increase of 11,310,700 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1893. The receipts show a decrease of 11,232 bales domestic, and an increase of 74,278 bales foreign.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—There was no weakness in wheat to-day, but instead of another advance of over a cent May wheat sold to 64½c, and July to 65¼c. There was an active demand, and traders were considerably surprised at the continued strength and no reaction. May wheat opened easy at 63c and closed at 64⅝c, against 63½@63¾c yesterday. July opened at 63⅜c and closed at 65c, against 63⅝@63¾c yesterday. Millers bought moderately of cash wheat—about sixty cars—paying as high at 65¾c for some to arrive, which was 1¼c over May. The millers are expecting a May delivery in the local market of about 2,500,000 bushels, which they are ready to take. Receipts of wheat were 175 cars, against 150 cars last year. On track: No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c. Corn market steady; No. 3, 50c. Oats market steady; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 3, 29@29½c. Flour was firm at $3.25@$3.55 for patents; $2.25@$2.65 for bakers'. Production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 26,034 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market steady for bran at $10.50@$10.75; sacks, $11.50@$12.75; shorts, common bulk, $11.50; fancy, $12.50.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Flour active and firm; Winter, $3.10@$3.35; do, fancy, $2.90@$3.25; do, family, $2.40@$2.60; do, extra, $2.20@$2.40; low grades, $1.90@$2; Spring patent, $3.45@$3.85; do, fancy, $2.85@$3.10; do, family, $2.60@$2.80. Rye Flour—Northwestern, $3.20@$3.35; do, city, $3.35@$3.45. Wheat—Receipts moderate; fair demand; market steady; No. 2 red, track, 65@66c; No. 3 red, track, 65c. Corn—Good demand; market active; No. 2 mixed, track, 48c; No. 2 white, track, 49c; No. 2 yellow, track, 48c; yellow ear, track, 48c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, track, 34c. Pork fairly active and steady; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $13.75. Lard firm; fair demand; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle, 7¼c; prime steam steady at $6.75@$6.80. Dry-salted meats steady and active; loose shoulders, 5c; lose short ribs, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6.65c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Bacon firm; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; lose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7⅛c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Firm feeling in market; fresh, nearby, 11c; duck, 15c; goose, 25c. Whisky quiet; easy; sales, 365 bbls at $1.20.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Spring Wheat—Market quiet; limits steady; No. 1 hard, 9¾c, and No. 1 Northern 9¼@9¾c over Chicago May; sales: 2,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 69½c; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; closing: No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅝@70¾c. Winter wheat firmer; no track offerings; sales, 7,800 bushels No. 2 red, 64¾@65c, store; closing: No. 2 red, 65¾@66¼c; no white here; Kansas, hard, 66¼c. Corn quiet; lower on track; sales, 6 cars No. 2 yellow, 51¾c; 3 cars No. 3 yellow, 50¾c; 7 cars No. 2 corn, 50½@51c; 1 car No. 3 corn, 50¾c, track; No. 2 yellow, in store, closed at 51c; No. 3 yellow, 50½c; No. 3 corn, 49¼@50c. Oats steady; sales: 7 cars No. 2 white, 36c; 2 cars No. 3 white, 35½c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 32½c, on track. Rye firm; No. 2, 70c asked, in store. Flour firm; good demand. Milfeed quiet; steady; unchanged. Canal freights nominal. Receipts —Wheat, 59,500 bushels; corn, 113,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 131,000 bushels; corn, 85,000 bushels; oats, 23,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Minn., April 26.—Wheat was strong all day after the first relapse of ¼c. July opened ½c off, and soon began to bulge, rising steadily to the close, which was 1¼c above yesterday all round, just equal to Monday's high point. The mills offered 1½c premium for hard early for N. P. wheat, but when they got their needs they fell back to 1¼c. They took about 25,000 bushels. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 69⅝c; May, 66¾c; July, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; April, 65⅝c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅝c bid; September, 65c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 62c; No. 3 Northern, 59c; rejected, 56c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c. Receipts, 47,300 bushels; shipments, 521 bushels; inspected, 152 bushels; last year, 10 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 26.—Close: Wheat—Receipts, 16,567 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels; higher; No. 2 red, cash and May, 64½c; July and August, 64c; No. 3 red, cash, 63c. Corn—Receipts, 8,066 bushels; shipments, 86,388 bushels; firm; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 47½c; No. 3 yellow, cash, 47½c. Oats—Receipts, 1,290 bushels; shipments, none; nothing doing. Cloverseed—Receipts, 600 bags; shipments, 723 bags; quiet, cash and April, $5.85.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 26—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5⅝c; net and gross receipts, 1,320 bales; sales, 1,964 bales; spinners, 100 bales; stock, 54,018 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 9,491 bales; exports, coastwise, 8,552 bales; sales, 5,656 bales; spinners, 100 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Cotton firm; good middling, 6¾c; middling, 6¼c; low middling, 5⅞c; good ordinary, 5 9-16c; net receipts, 5,967 bales; gross receipts, 6,013 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,152 bales; coastwise, 158 bales; sales, 5,650 bales; stock, 270,075 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 26.—Cotton—Holiday; net and gross receipts, 677 bales; stock, 36,605 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,385 bales; gross receipts, 6,485 bales; exports, to the Continent, 9,374 bales; coastwise, 3,933 bales; sales, 1,150 bales.

Brooklyn's Memorial Day Officers.

Col. Louis Finkelmeier, the Grand Marshal for the Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn, has appointed the following staff officers:

Henry A. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General; John Murphy, Judge Advocate General; Daniel Simmons, Surgeon General; Roger B. Towner, Quartermaster General; Alexander S. Merritt, Commissary General; R. W. L'Hommedieu, Inspector General; Fordham C. Miles, Paymaster General; Thomas H. Kiernan, Chief of Cavalry; Le Moyne Burleigh, Chief of Engineers; John J. Ashley, Chief Medical Inspector; the Rev. Job G. Bass, Chaplain in Chief; Henry C. Blackmar, Chief of Aids de Camp; John C. Hatter, Assistant Marshal; Fred W. Obernier, Assistant Marshal.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Police Justice Martin Buys a Dwelling in North New-York—Much Building Projected.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought of Alfred N. Brown the four-story brick building 79 Dey Street, 23 by 75.

Mr. Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for the Secor estate, at about $70,000, to T. M. & J. M. Fox, the four-story brownstone dwelling 53 East Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The adjoining property, 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, in better order, was sold at auction this week by Mr. George R. Read, at $73,500.

Mr. John W. Stevens has sold the two five-story brick flats 644 and 648 Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 75.

The lots sold by Mr. Charles T. Barney, referred to yesterday, are at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs yesterday sold, from the plans for Giblin & Taylor, to William B. Quaintance, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x58x extension 14 feet x lot 100 feet, on the west side of West End Avenue, commencing 60 feet 11 inches north of One Hundred and Third Street. The price paid was $29,000. The house is one of a row of ten houses which are just being erected on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, and for which work on the foundations has only just begun.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for T. B. Clark to Police Justice Bernard F. Martin, at $11,500, the Queen Anne dwelling and stable, on lot 40 by 100, on the east side of Boston Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. He has also sold for Hetty Knox to Andrew E. Frier the two-story and basement brick dwelling on the east side of Union Avenue, 125 feet north of Dawson Street.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold 313 and 315 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for Charles Wines, the two three-story frame houses, with lot 54x100.11, to Ratje Bunke at $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fort George Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, one-story frame shed, by L. H. Jennings; cost, $500.

Amsterdam Avenue, north side, 100.2 feet south of Seventy-first Street, two-story brick store, by Harry Chaffee; cost, $20,000.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 43.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, three three-story frame dwellings, by Christina Bohmer of 817 Courtlandt Avenue; cost, $9,000.

No. 53 Second Avenue, six-story brick flat, by August Ruff of 78 East Fourth Street; cost, $28,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, ten five-story brick flats, by Leo C. Dessar of 261 Broadway; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by William and James Forbes of 13 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, five-story brick flat by Michael Langan of 254 Third Avenue; cost, $23,000.

Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-foruth Street, one-story frame shed, by Thomas Bailey; cost, $500.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Alexander Bell of 507 Columbus Avenue; cost, $18,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 110 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by same; cost, $15,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 100.11 feet north of One Hundredth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Thomas M. Peters's estate; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 462, 464, and 466 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two five-story tenements and one five-story brick flat, by Morris Weinstein of 124 Rivington Street; cost, $45,000.

Thirty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, one-story baggage platform, by Long Island Railroad Company; cost, $300.

Nos. 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, seven-story brick warehouse, by Isidore Hoffstadt of 248 West Twenty-third Street; cost, $82,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, six four-story and basement brick dwellings by Olivia P. Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $131,000.

No. 208 East Fifty-sixth Street, four-story brick factory and stable, by James G. Wallace of 236 East Fiftieth Street; cost, $10,000.

Twelfth Street, north side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story electric powerhouse, brick, by Acosta Nichols of 36 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Schreiner & Fennell; cost, $50,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, five four-story and basement brick dwellings, by John S. and James A. Farley of Seventieth Street and Boulevard; cost, $110,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 152 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Mary A. Ackerman of 217 West Eighteenth Street; cost, $16,000.

No. 163 Avenue B, five-story brick flat, by Stephen A. Palmer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, four-story brick tenement, by Dorothea Euring of 615 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; cost, $12,000.

Tellar Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, three-story frame dwelling, by Auke Dooper of 571 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; cost, $4,000.

No. 42 Watts Street, five-story brick warehouse, by Mrs. Carrie Mitchell of 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Willis Avenue, five-story and basement brick flat, by Eliza G. Dunn of 691 West End Avenue; cost, $21,000.

Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Boulevard, seven-story brick store and flats, by Metropolitan Improvement Company of 146 Broadway; cost, $300,000.

No. 47 West Ninety-first Street, by Abraham Wolff, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 82 and 84 Church Street, by G. A. Saward, alterations to five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $220.

No. 419 East Seventy-seventh Street, by Charles E. Flemming, alterations to two-story brick factory; cost, $4,500.

No. 118 Pearl Street, by Horace S. Ely, alterations to four-story and attic brick office building; cost, $1,500.

No. 64 Irving Place, by John S. Huyler, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $1,000.

No. 62 Dey Street, by Julia H. Knapp, alterations to four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,500.

Sixteenth Street, southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, by W. and J. McCrorken, alterations to two-story brick store; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Evergreen Avenue, northeast side, 25 feet northwest of Schaeffer Street, three three-story frame stores and flats, six families, 25 by 55 each, $10,500 in all; John Menahan, owner.

Bath Avenue, southwest corner Bay Nineteenth Street, one-story brick store, 30 by 100. $6,870; E. Mologuhny, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 378 feet east of Rockaway Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, two families, 18 by 45 each, $2,000 each; A. W. Scott, Wakefield, N. Y., owner.

Bay Street, southeast corner of Court Street, one-story frame shed, 69 by 119, $6,500; James McLaren, owner.

Railroad Avenue, west side, 128 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, two families, 20 by 30, $2,000; Louis Walter, owner.

Nassau Avenue, south side, 175 feet east of Diamond Street, two three-story frame flats, stores and four families each, 25 by 65, $4,000 each; D. Mahr, owner.

Benson Avenue, northwest corner of Bay Twenty-second Street, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 25 by 29.6 and extension 16 by 15½, $2,500; Jacob C. Moore, owner.

Gravesend Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of Little Lane, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, $1,500; William Weyershager, owner.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 320 feet west of Nineteenth Avenue, two-story frame detached dwelling, 28 by 47.10, $3,500; George H. Goodheart, owner.

Chestnut Street, east side, 260 feet south of Eastern Parkway, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35, $1,800; Peter G. Kerr, owner.

Pulaski Street, north side, 175 feet east of Throop Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 19.6 by 56, $3,000; P. Brandmeier, owner.

Chestnut Street, west side, 150 feet south of Etna Street, two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 56, $2,400; George Black, owner.

East Twenty-first Street, west side, 183.8½ feet south of Avenue C, two-story and attic detached building, 26 and 20 by 30, $4,500; J. J. and P. A. Snyder, owners.

Market Street, west side, from Hill to Magenta Street, two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 34 each, $1,600 each; E. W. Lauer, owner.

Crescent Street, east side, 200 feet north of Eastern Parkway, two-story frame building, two families, 18 by 40, $1,400; Annie C. Grant, owner.

Hill Street, south side, 275 feet west of Crescent Street, six two-story frame dwellings, two families, 20 by 47, $1,800 each; E. W. Lauer, owner.

Market Street, east side, northeast corner of Hill Street, ten two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 34, $1,600 each; E. W. Lauer, owner.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 26 feet south of Tenth Street, two three-story brick flats, 20 by 50, store and two families; 29.6 by 50, store and four families, $3,500 and $5,500, respectively; C. J. Coster, owner.

Himrod Street, south side, 100 feet west of Irving Avenue, four three-story brick flats, families each, by 66, $4,800 each; Hahn Brothers, owners.

Hart Street, south side, 150 feet west of Knickerbocker Avenue, two three-story frame flats, six families, 25 by 65, $4,000 each; E. F. Wildnar, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 26.

GREENWICH AV, 43; Henry T. McNulty and wife to Increase M. Grenell $1

GOERCK ST, 125; Rebecca Silberman to Annie Bernstein 1

11TH ST, 701 East; Annie M. Jegonitz to Marianne Reich 21,000

22D ST, n e 66.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; also, n s of 22d St, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; James W. Ketcham and wife to Frank W. Rose 36,000

10TH AV, w s, Lot 27, map of part of Glass House Farm, 20th Ward; Julius Miller and another, executors of Jacob Miller, to Andrew Rohr.. 34,500

31ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x53; Lydia Ann Fassett to Samuel D. Curries 17,000

31ST ST, 131 East; Julius Wolf to John J. Frech 12,372

WEST END AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 95th St, 133.11x100; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Didrik Sakariasen and another 85,000

71ST ST, 165 West; Christine A. Saltzsieder to Frederick W. Saltzsieder 1

44TH ST, 163 West; Loretto Looke and Lorraine J. Wright to Oscar Hammerstein 45,000

43D ST, s s, 445 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Margaret Sanford to Charles Eldredge 10,000

78TH ST, 141 West; Fannie W. Dreyfus to Mary A. Humes 25,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 87th St, 25.8x80.11; William F. Jackson to Charles M. Cannon 1

3D AV, s e corner of 77th St, 25.6x75; Michael Shannon and wife to Ruth Livingston 41,000

57TH ST, n e s, 83 ft s e of Lexington Av, 17x80.5; Mathilde Liebling to Charles Muller 13,250

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 62d St, 80.7x irregular x110; Otto L. Raabe and wife to Robert Hoe.. 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 87th St, 25.8 x80.11; Edward Kent, referee, to William F. Jackson 31,200

118TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Nicola Maria La Rocca to Maria L. La Rocca 1

106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Edward Hassett, referee, to Auguste Schwarz 20,100

103D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Elise Lotze to Sophie Muller 28,000

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Dusenbury and wife to Robert S. Briggs 13,250

105TH ST, n s, 233.9 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x100.9; Tine Schattman to Katie Rosenberg 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; Increase M. Grenell and wife to Henry T. McNulty 10

123D ST, 215 West; Ella L. Michaelis to Phebe Carpenter 1

163D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 50x112.6; John P. Adams, referee, to Francis W. Miller 6,300

144TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x98.6x25x100; William H. Bormann, executor of Eliza Seeling, to Thomas Higgins 4,325

UNION AV, w s, 323 ft n of 152d St, 20x100; Herman Schmuck and wife, to John Welply 8,000

135TH ST, 848 East; John Entwistle and wife, to Henry A. F. Peterson and wife 7,200

CLINTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Martin J. Klugto Henry Gundlach 13,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100; same to Katharine P. Hooks 2,600

ARTHUR AV, corner of East 181st St, 50x100; south ½ Lot 19, map of P. L. Gilbert estate, Charles C. Nichols, administrator of P. L. Gilbert, to Walter C. Smyth 1

JENNINGS ST, n s, 98.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; James Lindsay to Roman Arnold 1,550

LOT 5, map of St. John and Archer, all title only; Mary McIntyre to Elmo Brown 10

133D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Clarence W. Craylor and wife to Nettie M. McDougall 1

SEVENTH AV, e s, 17.11 ft n of 138th St, 17x77; Henry M. Alexander, Jr., to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association 14,750

Leases.

BRENNAN, Mary E., to Thos J. Barry, store, 514 Pearl St, 5 years. $1,600

SAME, to Henry E. Frost, store, 57 Centre St, 5 years 360

COLOHAN, Catharine, to Elizabeth Thompson, 9 Washington St, 5 years 1,000

BECKER, Elenora, to Peter Schneider; 1,618 East End Av, 3 years.... 360

DOHRMANN, Henry, to Charles F. Hubbs; basement 35-37 Beekman St, 5 years, $600 660

FUREY, John, to Patrick Lynch; 2,294 1st Av, 5 years 1,350

HAFFEN, John, to Mathias Haffen; 759 Elton Av, 3 7-12 years 660

HAWKINS, Abial M., and John J. Sullivan, executors, &c., of John J. Worden, to John D. Brinkman; 342 Canal St, 5 years 4,500

HAMERSCHLAG, Mark, to Jacob Campos; 64 Delancy St, 5 years... 840

LATOUR, George, to Joseph Walter; 318 West 53d St, 5 years 1,025

LEHMANN, William, to Henry Michel; 434½ East 75th St, 5 years.. 480

MUHLING, Joseph E., to Louis Wessels; store floor, 150 South 5th Av, 3 1-3 years 600

RIEF, Paul, to Valerian Bernhard; store and basement, &c., 77 Grand St, 9½ years 1,320

SEWARD, Henry C., to Bruno Ottavianni; 37 and 39 Bowery, 3 years.. 5,250

VOLK, William, and Eberhard, to John Bauer; 101 West 14th St, part of basement 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALIANO, Antonio, and others to Amanda Bussing; 23 and 25 Marion St, 1 year $2,400

BAUDER, Heinrich D. A., and wife to William H. Macy, Jr., and others; 416 East 117th St, 3 years.... 18,500

COTTUS, Louise B., and another to George R. Fearing and another, trustees; e s West End Av, 82.2 ft s of 85th St, 5 years 10,000

CARPENTER, Phoebe, and Conrad Hubert; 215 West 123d St, 2 years. 1,750

ELDRIDGE, Charles, and others to Theron G. Strong; n s of 43d St, 445 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

EISENMANN, Doora, to A. G. Dickinson, Jr., and another, trustees; centre line of 90th St, 410 ft w of 10th Av, notes 2,500

FORINCA, Francisca R., to Giovanni B. Ralto, w s of Tinton Av, 175 ft n of 156th St, 1 year 500

FRAKE, Henry, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 71st St, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year 5,000

FRECH, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 131 East 31st St, 5 years 7,500

HAWKES, Richard W., to Wilhelmina Nobel; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand 2,500

HALLEN, Louis H., to A. H. Sands and another, trustees; e s of Columbus Av, 76.5 ft s of 124th St, 3 years 15,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to David Steinfeld; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand 11,058

HURMEKE, Henry, and wife to Margaretha Belchen; s s of Boston Road, 158 ft s of 176th St, 5 years. 6,000

HARE, Joseph, and wife to Albert L. Foss; n s of Bainbridge Av, 100 ft w of Suburban St, and other property, 1 year 1,000

HORNZE, William, and another to B. J. Smith, executors; w s of Webster Av, 75 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years. 2,300

HALLEDAY, Edward F., and another to Michael Hayes and another; n s of 136th St, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 2,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 111,500

SAME to David Steinfeld; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand 3,000

SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 19,145

JOHNSON, Victoria A., to American Surety Company of New-York; n s of 134th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, bond 5,000

JACKSON, William F., to executors and trustees of Samuel J. Colgate; s w corner of Park Av and 87th St, 3 years 25,000

KEAS, Ellen, to Adam Weffenbach; s s of 143d St, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 2,700

KIRWIN, John, and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n w s of Hoffman St, Lot 103